

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$30 NUM
OPV 18 C

Intimations.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maiduru, Kure, Shimonoaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotzu, Saabou, Milko, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: **"MITSUI"** (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE AGENTS OF THE Japanese Mills, Trams, Yamen and Ids Coal Mines and

45) S. MINAMI, Manager. Hongkong.

THE CITY OF PARIS,
2, PEDDER'S STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL),

MADAME FLINT, Managersse.
DRESSMAKERS,
COURT-MILLINERS,

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
Only place in town employing PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS Exclusively.
PRICES MODERATE.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1906.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

My experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and many, my 32 years of
 Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect on
 by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
 H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others
 of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommenda-
 tions in the press.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1966

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,

SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND

26)	TOURISTS.	WM FARMER, Proprietor
ORIENTAL HOTEL,		OCCIDENTAL

MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid
view of the Harbour.

HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,
Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality

TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER.
 Macao, 16th October, 1907. [29]
CARLTON HOUSE

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
 Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [28]
KING EDWARD

CARRUTHER HOUSE
HOTELS,
Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE
SPECIALITIES.

For Terms, apply to—
THE PROPRIETOR.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [1919]

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [1906]

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See special Summer Time-table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 3 P.M. (See special Express.)

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,177 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 6 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

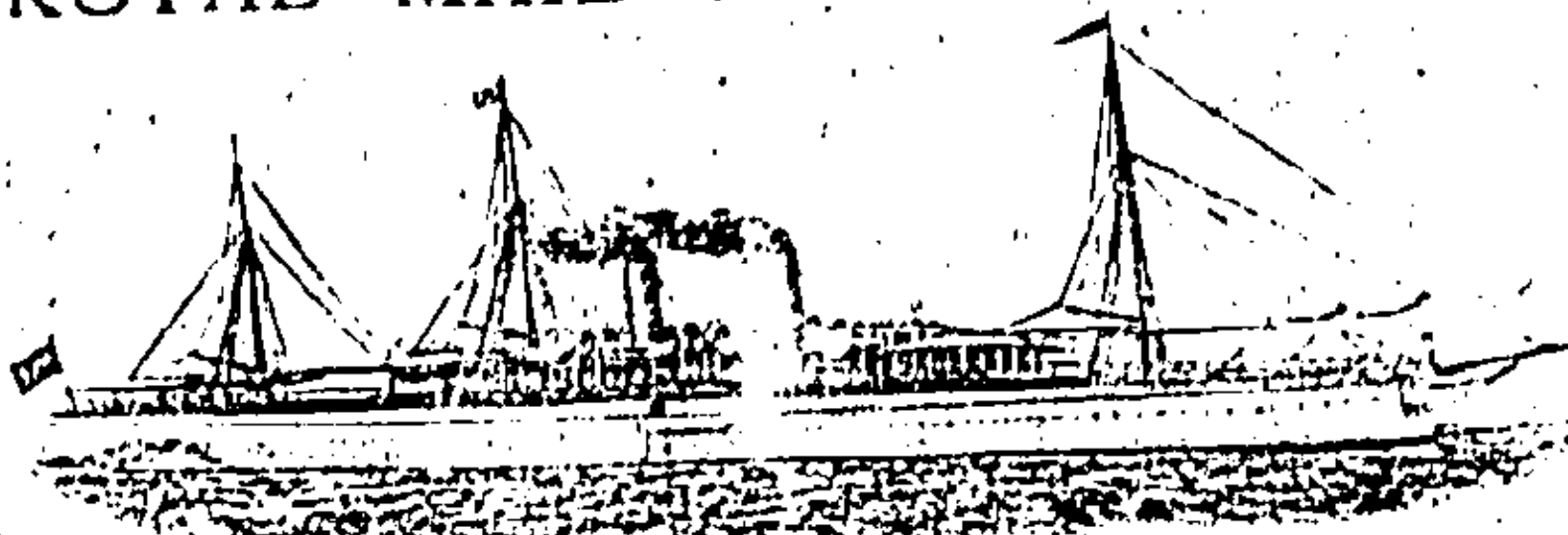
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
S.S. "NANNING," 569 " " C. Hutchart.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Maoming, Kanchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howtik, Shin-Hing, Luk-Pu, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hu, Tai-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00, Return \$25.00.
Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50, Return \$21.00.
Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1906

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, August 30.....September 17
"ATHENIAN".....3,882.....	WEDNESDAY, September 12.....October 6
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....5,900.....	THURSDAY, September 27.....October 15
"MONTEAGLE".....6,103.....	WEDNESDAY, October 3.....October 27
"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, October 25.....November 12
"TARTAR".....4,425.....	WEDNESDAY, October 31.....November 24

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Patrial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....\$10.00, 2nd Class.....\$6.00, 3rd Class.....\$4.00.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Railways.....\$4.00.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1906.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain, T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M., and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M., and on Sundays at 6 P.M., tide permitting.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.
1st Class—Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2.
1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
Steerage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so on the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG CHOW".....1,309.....T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG".....1,238.....H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.
Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4.
Meals.....\$1 each.

ALSO
Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:
1st Class single \$1 with cabin berth.....\$2.00
return \$1.....\$3.00
Servants' passages must be paid for.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.
The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.
BUELOW.....	WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ.....	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PRINZ LUDWIG.....	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, Captain E. Malchow, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 27th August, Cargo and Spoils will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 28th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 28th August.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	\$61. 0. 0.	\$42. 0. 0.	\$22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONSHAFEN, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 18th September.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 16th October.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763	TUESDAY, 13th November.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. Woltemas, with Maels, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
Return.....	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$14.00
Return.....	\$42.00	\$26.00	\$20.00
TO BRISBANE.....	\$39.00	\$20.00	\$14.00
Return.....	\$58.00	\$34.00	\$24.00
TO SYDNEY.....	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$15.00
Return.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
TO MELBOURNE.....	\$34.00	\$24.00	\$16.00
Return.....	\$52.00	\$32.00	\$22.00
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00
Return.....	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$60.00
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00
Return.....	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$70.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....	\$97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....PRINZ WALDEMAR.....WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ HEINRICH.....WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....GNEISENAU.....WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....
* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & O. S. Co., T. K. K., and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON.....	\$62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN.....	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG.....	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR.....	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906.

Announcements.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, and Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

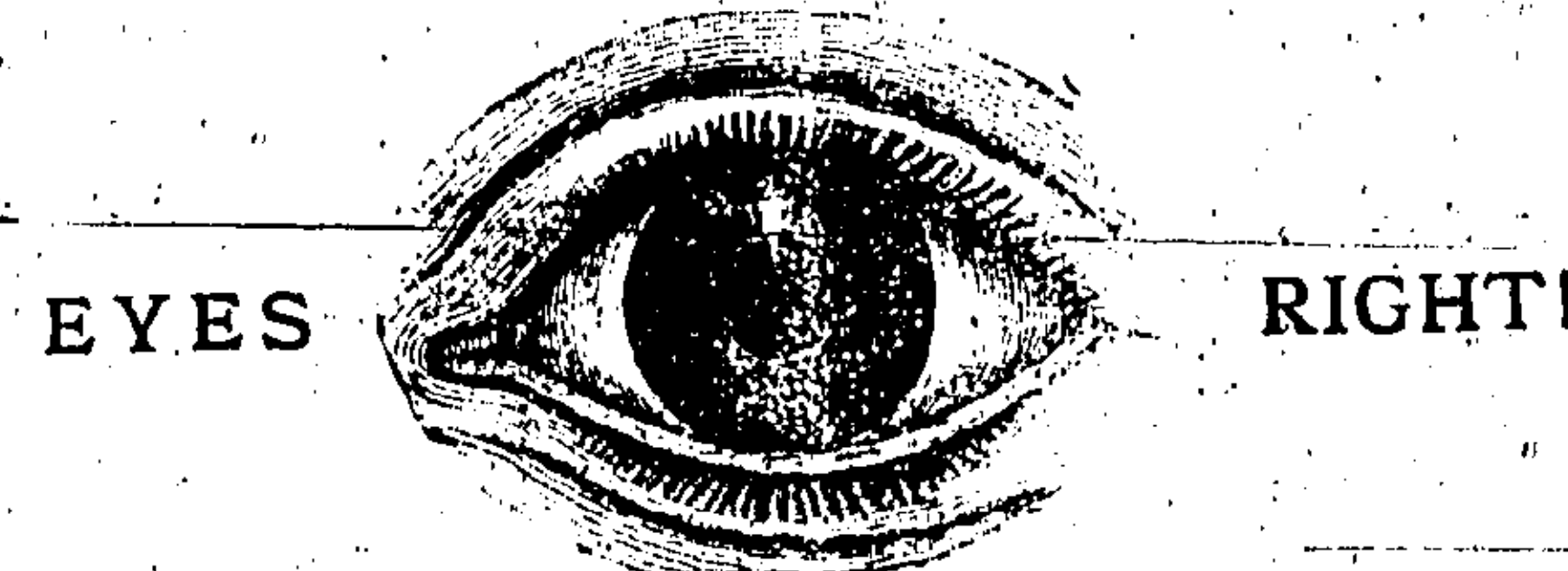
Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

139



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, LONDON, 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road.
21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

114

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half September
TJILATJAP.....	JAPAN	First half September	JAVA PORTS	Second half September
TJILIWONG.....	JAVA	Second half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half September
TJIMAH.....	JAPAN	Second half September	JAVA PORTS	First half October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906.

115

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.
PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.
Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1901.

161

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

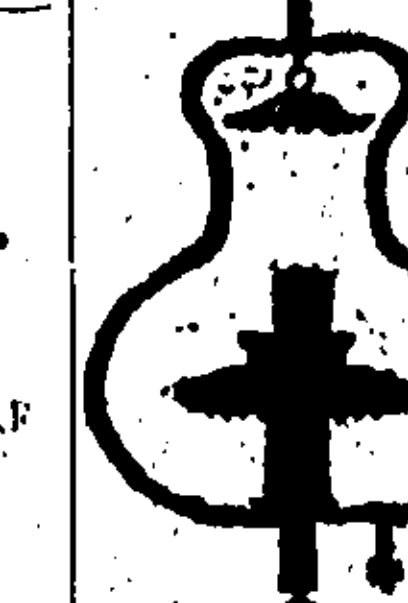
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1901.



FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-

DOOR and OUT-

DOOR 4-LIGHT

GAS ARC LAMPS,

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIM-

NEYS, GLOBES,

SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT

Intimations.

WM. POWELL LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

LACE CURTAINS

Large Variety.

3 yds. \$ 2.80 to \$ 6.00 a pair.
3 1/2 yds. 3.75 to 9.50 "
4 yds. 4.75 to 10.50 "
4 1/2 yds. 6.75 to 18.50 "
5 yds. 10.00 to 21.00 "

MUSLIN CURTAINS

Splendid Selection.

80 cents to \$2 a yard.

Madras (White & Ecru).

Book.

Flowered Book.

Coloured Madras.

Insertion Muslin.

POWELL'S
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th August 1906

Intimations.

K. A. J. OROTIRIALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.
MONEY BOXES, &c.
LIVEN HANDK. RICHIEFS, JAVA SERONGS.
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON SHIRTS.
SILK LACE SCARVES AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May 1906.

E. A. J. O. R.

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES.

EVENING CLASSES for instruction in COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING, and SCIENCE SUBJECTS will be held at QUEEN'S COLLEGE, commencing WEDNESDAY, October 3rd.

Particulars and Prospectus may be obtained on application to the Undersigned or at the Registrar General's Office.

W. H. WILLIAMS,

Organizing Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1906.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

ANCIOVY IN OIL (Boneless).
STUFFED OLIVES.
SARDINES (Boneless).
Do. AU CITRON.
FISH PASTE FOR SANDWICH.
PURE DE FOIE GRAS Do.
AND
Other Picnic size tins of PRESERVES.
FRENCH BISCUITS.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS and CAKES.
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S SAUSAGES, STREAKY BACON, BATH CHOPS, &c.
ALSO
GERMAN SAUSAGES, ASPARAGUS, and other VEGETABLES.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1906.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down. No matter what may be the cause, whether it be overwork, or the result of a disease, or the result of a nervous system being overtaxed, the symptoms are much the same: the patient is unable to do his work, he is nervous, he is irritable, he is depressed, he is tired, he is weak, he is broken-down.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to drive off these morbid feelings and experience power that is not to be secured by the ordinary means of medicine.

THERAPION No. 3
is a remedy which is in accordance with the principles of a complete system of medicine. It will restore health to the broken-down system.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

A new system of medicine, in place of what has been hitherto termed "old" and "new" medicine. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous. It is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in all cases, and it is difficult to imagine a case of illness or debility, which will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative. It is a remedy which is destined to cause the extinction of everything that had preceded it, for this is a new and powerful class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by chemists throughout the world. Private Dispensaries, 22 and 44, Victoria Street, Hongkong. British Government Dispensaries, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAILMERS PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906.

Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGES.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
FRIDAY,
the 7th day of September, 1906, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
IN ONE LOT.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON
INLAND LOT No. 540 held for the residue of a
term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease
thereof dated 3rd October, 1888.

Annual Crown Rent \$566.00.
Area 123,232 sq. ft.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be
obtained from—
Messrs. EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906.

For Sale.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

TO LET.

HOUSES in MORRISON HILL, GAP ROAD
4 Rooms with necessary Bathrooms and
Servants' Quarters. Cheap Rentals.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL"
BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Each
suite contains Bathroom and Kitchen. Very
Low Rent.

GODOWN, No. 9, "WILD DELL" BUILD-
INGS.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants and Auditors, &c.,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor, Un-
furnished, as Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM 1ST OCTOBER TO 30TH APRIL NEXT.
"THE NEUK," MOUNT KELLET, PEAK,
a 6-Room Bungalow, Tennis Court
and Garden.

Apply by letter only to—
HO TUNG,
"Idlewild,"
Seymour Road.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.
Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS ON PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**
Hongkong, 15th August, 1906.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906.

TO LET.

SHAMBEEN, CANTON.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**
Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE.
Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**
Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

SEA-BIRDS.

Along the stretch of weed and sand
All reeking from the ebbing tide,
The seabirds cry to sea and land,
And hark to the ooze or circle wide.

Like busy messengers they seem;
But careless of the tales they bear
They mock at them with laughing scream,
Or prate them to the babbling air.

Of grosser earth their cravings are;
They take the refuse of the sands
When they might rise and travel far,
Like men who dig with sullied hands.

Too much of earth, oh, spirits fair?
Nay, mine hath been the narrower sight
Ye wave your beckoning wings, and bear
My burden to the broader light.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

PELAGIC SEALING.

The announcement from Washington that a
portion of the United States Atlantic squadron
will shortly leave for the Asiatic Station
"paying no duty calls en route, presumably
owing to the recent seal poaching in the
Behring Sea by Japanese vessels" (Reuter),
suggests that it is possible the sealing incident
will give rise to some diplomatic trouble be-
tween Japan and the United States and that
the presence of an increased force of warships
in Asiatic waters is considered desirable at this
time. What is equally interesting, remarks
the *Japan Chronicle*, is the announcement that
an authority on sealing matters, Professor
Elliott, has declared the raiding schooners were
owned in America or Canada, commanded by
Englishmen or Americans, but registered in
Japan. If this is a fact, the incident will
necessarily demand very careful inquiry, but
the probability of any difficulties arising
between two friendly nations from such a
cause seems to be extremely remote.

Professor Elliott's statement that foreigners
are able to evade their responsibilities by ship-
ping in Japanese vessels recalls a sealing inci-
dent which took place some five years ago in
North Pacific waters. On that occasion Ameri-
cans, in a vessel under the Japanese flag and
commanded by a Japanese, went poaching in
the waters surrounding the islands of St. Paul
and St. George, near where the recent alleged
poaching has taken place, and during the close
season. With regard to the preservation of
the close season, conventions are in existence
between the United States and Russia in
respect of the Behring Sea and between
England and the United States on the
Canadian side. Japanese, however, being under
no obligations when these conventions were
signed, sailed in Japan took advantage, and
men of other nationality were and are enabled
to "evade their responsibilities." It was re-
cently reported that negotiations have been
pending for some time past whereby an agree-
ment will be made between Japan, America,
and Great Britain for the further restriction of
pelagic sealing, aiming at the cessation of the
industry with a view to preventing the ex-
tinction of the animal. Japan added to the
number of seal "rockeries" in her possession
as a result of the war, and for her own part she
has already restricted sealing in Japanese
waters, after the manner of the U.S. Govern-
ment, which prohibits seal hunting in
its own waters during the close season
and also restricts the manner of hunting to the
use of spears, the object of which, previous
to the present, was to prevent the gradual ex-
tinction of the animal and to prevent cruelty of the kind in-
dicated in dispatches giving particulars of the
slaughter of female seals, whose young were
left to die. But it seems that while the object
of the American Government in the protection
of seals is humane, legislation is not effective.
The Pribiloff Islands, it is explained,
are the resort of a seal during the breeding
season, and these islands are leased to
a company which has the monopoly of the
American market for seal skins. Here many
thousands of seals are butchered annually
while helpless on shore, and in a breeding
condition. It requires no pick or skill to kill
them in their helpless condition, and only a
small proportion is killed in the sea,
where the animal is dangerous and the
hunter runs risks. It is claimed that the
sole results of the restrictive laws of the
United States have been to drive the
sealing industry from American waters to
Japan, and in this connection it is worthy of
note that sealing schooners leaving Japanese
ports have yearly increased as have their
catches, though no statistics are published of
the profits of this branch of the fishing industry.
The Japanese Government has done every-
thing to encourage deep sea fishery, which
includes sealing, and since 1895, when the
Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law came
into force, both sealing and whaling vessels
have greatly increased in number. According
to the Government's "Financial and Economic
Annual" for the present year deep sea fishery
is attracting wider attention from Japanese
capital than ever before, and the industry on
the whole gives promise of rapid development.
Japan, with possessions obtained by the late
war, should be of her favoured position
derive much larger revenues than it at present
the case from her deep sea fisheries.

TRAIL OF TREASURE.

ROMANIC STORY OF SKELETON IN A

CAVE.

A story recalling Edgar Allan Poe's tale of
"The Gold Bug" comes from South Wales.
Some time during the eighteenth century a
Swansea man named John Long, emigrated to
America and amassed a fortune. He then dis-
appeared, and was never seen alive again.

Meanwhile dark stories concerning his great
wealth were in circulation. One of his rela-
tives, a Dr. Long, was said to know something
of him, and on one occasion he gave to another
relative, a master mariner, some seals which
he said contained a clue to the mystery. But
the sea captain was shipwrecked, and went to
the bottom of the sea taking the seals with
him. Dr. Long has been dead many years.

Interest in the matter has recently been
revived by the finding of a skeleton in a cave
in New Brunswick. Two men discovered a
hole in the side of a cliff, and after blasting
a way with dynamite found themselves at the
head of a stone staircase which led to a cave-
like cell about 12 ft. square.

Lying there was a dry and crumbling skele-
ton, near which lay a massive gold ring
inscribed "John Long, 4 Dec., 1790." Wrapped
in a piece of bark, and placed inside a large
iron kettle, there were also a number of old
books, such in Latin and Greek as in English, and
some mysterious maps. On the latter were
several peculiar marks, which notes on the
margin declared to be indications of the hiding
place of a large amount of buried gold and
silver ingots.

The members of the Long family are much
agitated by the recent developments, and more
than one has placed the matter in the hands of
the law.

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such
announcements as this—concerning some
medicine or other—"If, on trial, you write that
this medicine has done you no good we will
refund your money."—Now, we have never had
reason to speak in that way concerning the
remedy named in this article. In a trade
extending throughout the world, nobody has
ever complained that our medicine has failed,
or asked for the return of his money. The
public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully
made *Remedy*, or a *Remedy* which really and
effectually does "what it was made to do." The
foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge
of which on the part of the people explains its
popularity and success. There is nothing to
disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out,
or discovered by accident; it was studied out
on the solid principles of applied medical
science. It is palatable as honey and contains
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all
who have employed it in any of the diseases it
is recommended to relieve and cure, and is
effective from the first dose. In Anemia,
Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, In-
fluenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung
Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what
it is said to be, and has won the confidence of
the public on that basis. You may resort to it
with a faith and hope that arise from the history
of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hun-
stuck says: "The continued use of it in my
practice, convinces me that it is the most
palatable, least nauseating, and best prepara-
tion now on the market." One bottle proves
its intrinsic value. "You cannot be dis-
appointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout
the world.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 12 1/2 per Share for
the six months ending 30th June, 1906,
declared at Monday's Ordinary Half Yearly
Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
on and after TUESDAY, the 21st August, and
Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend
Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's
Building, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Article XVI Section 7
of the Articles of Association the General
Meeting of the Company has declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June,
1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share,
payable to all Shareholders whose names were
on the register on that date.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Company on
and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906.

**GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH
BORNEO.**

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908, 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRE-
TARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on
or before 26th October, 1906, for the following
REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for
the three years 1907, 1908, 1909.

OPIMUM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWNBROKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

ST. ESTEPHE	8.00	9.00
ST. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	20.00	22.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILLHAC	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	28.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	33.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	38.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS, they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

LA ROSE is a good sound wine of exceptional value for the money.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high class after-dinner Wines.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to "The Editor, 1, Lee Ho Kee Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to "The Manager."

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—£30 per annum
WEEKLY—£10 per annum
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionate.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. The copies sent by post an additional £1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

ANOTHER RIVAL TO BRITISH TRADE.

Those who regard Singapore as one of the chief coaling stations on the route to the Far East must have been considerably exercised by the article which we quoted from the well-known England shipping journal *The Suez and Shipping* yesterday. Singapore has been regarded as the gateway to China, and therefore the natural rendezvous of steamers. For the better part of a century and mainly through the efforts of the old Tanjong Pagar Dock Company a flourishing trade in filling bunkers has been built up. But a few miles away, in Achin, the Dutch have established a coaling station at Sabang, which promises to attract the ships sailing under Continental flags and to rival Singapore as a coaling depot. Sabang is situated within easy distance of the Sumatran coal fields which are being developed as rapidly as circumstances will allow. It has an excellent harbour, and those interested in promoting the welfare of the port are not likely to suffer from any lack of energy or initiative. All the latest appliances have been installed for the speedy delivery of coal to vessels, and while we may discount the alleged remark of the American skipper who declared that his vessel had never been coaled so expeditiously outside the States we cannot blink the fact that a serious and persistent effort is being made to attract a considerable portion of the coal trade away from Singapore. It must be borne

in mind that Sabang has not had the initial advantages which fell to the lot of Singapore. For a quarter of a century or more it has lain within the zone of guerilla warfare. The Dutch have been fighting tooth and nail to conquer the stubborn and in many respects, valiant Agilnago who objected to their rule, and even yet there is an occasional outbreak among the natives which requires the attention of the Dutch troops. But Sabang is now beyond the region of the rebellious clans, and the coal mines which supply the port are being worked without fear of a native descent. Again, Sabang could scarcely hope to rise with Singapore as a distributing port. The only real advantages offered by Sabang as a port of call are its beautiful harbour and its proximity to the mines. The fact that Singapore is a great distributing centre must necessarily bring the principal shipping lines to that port to discharge goods and receive orders. It is only natural in those circumstances that shipmasters should decide, other things being equal, to refill their bunkers at Singapore. But given a band of energetic Dutchmen at Sabang, helped by a system of judicious advertising, it is quite possible that men-of-war and tramp steamers which are not obliged to call at Singapore will be attracted to Sabang, where every convenience will be afforded shipmasters who are pressed for time. The manager of the Sabang Bay Harbour and Coal Company informed the writer of the article quoted that "Steamers from the Far East via the Cape find Sabang particularly advantageous. They have considerable time in coming this way instead of by the Straits of Sunda. During the South-West monsoon, steamers leaving the Straits of Malacca can fill up their bunkers at Sabang, and take the southern route to Cape Guardafui, thus being enabled to continue their voyage to Aden or Perim direct, or, as the case may be, to Suez or Port Said. Sabang is also the nearest coaling port between the Burmese rice ports and Japan." If Singapore is to maintain her pre-eminence as a coaling station she must be in a position to provide additional facilities for the loading of vessels. At present a few vessels can lie alongside the wharves, but when a large number of ships are in the harbour not a few have to coal from lighters, which involves a cumbersome and lengthy process, apt to irritate the most placid of skippers. The construction of new wharves will to a certain extent mitigate this evil, but unless the Tangong Pagar Board adopt the latest methods of filling the bunkers of vessels, the port will still be liable to feel the effects of Sabang's competition. So far, the advantages rest with Singapore, and if the hinterland is developed, in accordance with the expressed intention of the Sultan of Johore, the port will grow beyond its present status as a distributing centre until it may become as important a factor in the export trade of the East as Rangoon. The growth of Sabang as a coaling station is indicative of the competition which prevails all over the Far East. At one time it was the boast of England that steamers—and people had men-of-war in their mind when they spoke of steamers—which were voyaging from Europe to the Far East were bound to call at English ports in order to coal. But that does not apply to-day. After passing the Canal, foreign vessels may call at Djibouti, where the French have established a coaling station; sufficient coal would be taken on board there to carry a steamer to Sabang; there is a coaling station in the course of formation on the south coast of Indo-China, and thence to foreign ports in the Far East is no great journey. If British merchants and companies are resolved to retain their trade in this particular industry they cannot afford to allow the slightest opportunity of doing business to pass them. Of course, that applies to all industries and to all callings in Hongkong and Singapore alike, but those who serve by waiting and watching the trend of events have sometimes reason to fear that British firms are inclined to rest on their laurels and trust in some vague providence that their customers will not desert them. Such a policy is fatal in these days and cannot be too strongly reprobated.

THE head Chinese cook, of the Indo-China steamer *Laiyang*, who was arrested yesterday morning by Sergeant Grant for aiding and abetting seven men to stow away on board the steamer with the intention of getting them to Singapore, was dealt with by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$50. The stowaways were discharged with a caution.

A MESSAGE to the *Hutch* states that Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, has expressed unfavourable views concerning the Chinese army. Dr. Morrison says the statements as to the capacity and competence of the army, made by Japanese experts, are exaggerated. There is no particular feature to notice in the army except its numerical strength. In military affairs, as well as in other departments, corruption is general. The management of the stores department is scandalous, but this is looked upon as the usual thing by the Chinese.

PASSING OF THE PLAGUE.

With summer on the wane the health of Hongkong is resuming its normal condition. For a time it was with no little trepidation that one scanned the list which is issued daily by the Sanitary Department showing the number of cases of plague which have occurred during the previous 24 hours. On several occasions a single sheet would not hold all the names of those who had been found with the disease, and on a Monday morning when the list had to bear three sheets were required to bear the burden of plague patients. The fact that these cases came from all parts of the Colony, from Hungtom and Yaumati, from Aberdeen and Shaikwan, was not at all reassuring, and it is possible that many a timid individual fancied himself a victim after reading the number of those found to be infected. Now, however, the plague list is opened with a cheerfulness born of the knowledge that it is likely to contain the single word "nil" to signify that the city is clear of the disease. Altogether there have been about 900 cases since the 1st of January this year, the actual figures being obtainable on Monday when the weekly reports are published. Of these only an infinitesimal number have been Europeans. It would seem, therefore, that taken altogether plague is very much a matter of sanitation and hygiene. Those who keep their bodies clean and see that their houses are regularly purified may rest assured that they stand little chance of contracting the disease. The victims belong in the main to that class which revels in dirt, and which is constitutionally and organically weak. There can be no doubt that much of the disease prevalent in Hongkong comes from Canton. When we learn that one boat alone brings over 1,800 or 2,000 every other day—which means that altogether some 5,000 or 6,000 coolies are daily being dumped in Hongkong—we can understand that it is impossible for the authorities to discover every case of disease imported from Canton, or even to take effective measures, under the law as it stands at present, to prevent the entrance of diseased persons. It is doubtful if even the most stringent regulations would prove of much avail, and it is absolutely certain that if any attempt were made to interfere with the passage of Chinese between Canton and Hongkong the results on the trade of the two ports might prove very serious to merchants and shippers. The unfortunate thing is that the plague patient is seldom captured until he is at the last gasp, beyond relief. By that time he may have communicated the disease to half a hundred friends and relatives whose only protection against the disease would be their physique and constitution. Every year sees a lessening in the number of cases reported, so that we may take it there is no fear of an epidemic occurring in the future. It is a curious thing in connection with plague that it seems to cling to a house. Whether it is merely superstition or whether it is a well proved fact, many people steer clear of houses where an outbreak has occurred. Of course when a second case is reported in a house the patient may simply have hypnotised himself into contracting the disease. In the meantime we can afford to forget that such a disease as the plague exists, and look forward to the bracing breezes of the winter.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Some people say that a Chinaman is not enterprising, but when we read that a coolie elopes with another man's wife, brings her to Hongkong and orders her out to work for a living while he "minds the baby," that allegation must be held to be disproved. Yet that is the gist of a story related to a Magistrate yesterday. It has been ascertained that the lady of the average household is harassed and overworked by the demands of the domestic army, and no doubt there are many who vigorously inform the money-getter of the establishment that his troubles in the city are as nothing compared with her daily trials and tribulations. It is just possible that the Chinese Lothario became fully convinced of the truth of his new "wife's" assertions, and offered to stay at home while she performed the man's part. Of course we would not dare to minimise the worries of the wife who spends her forenoon in dictating recipes for the *recherché* tiffin and pointing out the spots on the sun. It is impossible for the mere man to comprehend how difficult it is to decide upon the most suitable costume to wear and at the same time to keep an eye on the weary Williams in the kitchen. And there is nothing more provoking than to be suddenly disturbed while engrossed in the latest novel at that part where the wrathful parent appears at the window just as the adventurous female in bloomers is clambering down the plasterer's ladder to be clasped in the arms of a foolish popinjay who cannot see two lengths ahead. There is no doubt that those who work in the city lack in a lamentable degree that appreciation of women's

work which should be in their thoughts all day long to the exclusion of mere matters of trade. The Chinaman who hit upon the idea of taking the woman's place will receive the praise of the entire feminine world. Here he was, for pure love of the lady who had consented to throw in her lot with him, ready to "mind the baby." Not even an ayah did he demand, but all by himself he kept it happy, while the woman performed her task in the open air, probably carrying bricks up to the Penk. There are a very few men in Hongkong who are eminently fitted for the task of nursing the baby, and would all aim high rank did the minding of babies become a profession. It is a gift to mind the "mewling and puking" child. It is said that when the husband came upon the destroyer of his happiness he was angry not so much that his wife should have left him but because he had failed to humour her by ridding her of domestic cares. However, it is a dangerous thing to attempt experiments on another man's wife, even if it be in the interests of sociology. It is to be feared in these circumstances that the duty of "minding the baby" will still devolve upon the lady, who, of course, will call in the ayah, while the owner of the cheque-book will continue to spend his time frivolously exchanging repartees in the market-place.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to extend its service between Kobe and Hankow to include Yokohama, an extension which is believed to be in competition with the N.Y.K.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of Japan intends to inspect the battleships *Katori*, and *Kushima* towards the end of this month. After the Imperial inspection, the *Katori* will be docked at Yokohama, and the *Kushima* will proceed to drydock at Maizuru.

LICENCES to shoot and take game, granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on the first day of September, 1906. Applicants for such licences, the fee for which is \$10, are requested to give their addresses, and write their names legibly.

THE preliminary trial of Mizogata Ichii, the woman who is charged with the murder of a number of babies entrusted to her care at a saka, and two alleged accomplices, was concluded on the 16th inst., at the Osaka Chiba Sabansho. The woman and the other prisoners were convicted and were handed over for trial on charges of major crimes. The charges held to be established included the murder of eleven infants.

HE notified in the *Gazette* for the information of the medical men resident in the Colony that the Bacteriologist will commence, on September 1st, 1906, a six months' course of lectures and laboratory instruction in chemistry, bacteriology and the pathology of the disease of animals transmissible to man, such as is required by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom in connection with the examinations for diplomas in public health. Further particulars may be obtained at the Bacteriological Institute, Taipingshan.

THE coolies' insisted at Commissariat was robbed early this morning, while the men were at work. When they returned for breakfast, it was found that the boxes of two stonecutters were relieved of five chisels, one bamboo hat, and an iron hammer. Some of the coolies alleged that Yau Tsz was the thief, for, as they stated, he was in the shed while the others were at work, and he was promptly handed over to Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 station. Yau was charged with theft, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court, and the case was adjourned.

A SCHOOL boy, by name Chun Yee, eighteen years of age, paid a visit to the Botanical Gardens last evening, and landed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, at the Police Court. The lad did not appreciate the idea of sitting on a straightened position on the benches provided for that purpose, so he took himself on to the grass near the flower beds, took his coat off and lay down to sleep. Indian policeman 705 saw a case in that, probably the chance of promotion, and he told the boy to "get off the grass." The lad took no notice and finished by putting his thumb to his nose and dangling the other fingers at the policeman. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 25th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen at all stations, rapidly over E. Japan and moderately to slightly elsewhere.

The fall in Japan is caused by a depression which appears to be moving to the N.E. off the E. coast. The other stations are under the influence of a depression in the Pacific. It is probably lying at some distance to the Southward of the Loochoos. Over Luzon and the Loochoos pressure is now nearly 0.1 inch below the normal.

The highest pressure appears to be over Central China.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. or variable winds, light to moderate; fine as a whole, but probably some showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate, to fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haicun, N. winds, light to moderate.

THE DISTURBANCES AT YAUMATI.

ALL QUIET LAST NIGHT.

On account of information received the police had reason to expect another outbreak last night, between the rioters who created so much disturbance the previous night. Accordingly extra strong armed patrols were located along Robinson Road and Austin Road, and about the Yaumati district, three extra European sergeants and five European constables being assigned for the duty from the Central Police Station. But all remained quiet, the region from Austin Road into Yaumati having been placed out of bounds for the troops, while the rain, no doubt, was another important factor in keeping the rioters quiescent for the time. But it is generally anticipated that the trouble is not at an end and all possible precautions are being taken to cope with the disturbance. Shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday, Indians began to muster in Robinson Road, armed with sticks, but the rain coming down sent them scuttling like rabbits to their warren, and the night passed in peace and quiet. So great, however, is the fear of the Indians on the part of the Chinese, that those having to traverse certain of the streets at a late hour of the night are now asking for police protection on the way.

LISBON AND MACAO.

GERMAN STRAM-SHIP SERVICE TO BE ESTABLISHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 24th August.

It is the intention of the Hamburg-American line, I understand, to establish a steamship connection between Lisbon, Macao and various ports in China. On the 25th inst., a steamer belonging to that company will leave Lisbon for China for the first time.

The harbour of Macao is so greatly silted up that any steamer arriving at Macao from the Portuguese capital will have to anchor in the roadstead, a long way from the inner harbour, and will have to lie in Chinese waters.

The agent for the Company in Macao is Mr. A. A. de Mello, who is also agent for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd.

PRIZE-FIGHT AT SINGAPORE.

SAM NEWMAN WINS EASILY.

On the 16th inst., a boxing match took place at Singapore between Sam Newman, Hongkong, and "Lottie" Collins, R.G.A. Capt. D. W. Symonds of the police acted as referee, and the judges were Messrs. Holingbroke and Beadsworth. Mr. J. T. Matthews acted as time-keeper. Newman appeared to be in the pink of condition, and has the build of a professional pugilist. The soldier was of slight stature. The first round was a very tame affair, flapping being indulged in by both men. The professional looked as if he were playing with his opponent. Neither showed good style, and no damage was done in this round. In the second round Newman warmed up a little and endeavoured to get in his left on the solar plexus. He was warned by the referee for hooking his left below the belt. This round continued with the soldier on the defensive and Newman trying for the "mark." In round three Newman rushed Collins several times to the ropes and milled him. The soldier ran round the ring to escape punishment and occasionally put in a feeble left on the professional's face. Newman forced the fight in round four and the soldier fell from a right punch on the short ribs. He did not attempt to rise and was counted out. Thus ended the much advertised fight. It was no match at all, says the *Strait Times*. Newman was by far the superior man and did as he liked. As a fight it was not worth witnessing. Collins knew very little about boxing and cannot take any punishment. Newman is no doubt a good fighter, but his style and exhibition were not good.

MANCHURIAN TRADE.

THE SHIPPING PROPOSALS.

The publication of the Anti-Les of Association of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which provides that the company should carry on a shipping business, has created alarm in shipping circles. A Tokio dispatch states that the capital of the shipping business is fixed at ¥10,000,000, a sum large enough to conduct one of the leading steamship companies of the world. The South Manchuria Railway Company will endeavour to obtain freight and passengers for the return voyages of the steamers to be used in carrying coal to China ports, and may also open services between Japan and Taiwan. When the steamers of the South Manchuria Railway Company commence to run on this line the Tairen service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; the North China line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and all other steamers engaged in Chinese coasting trade will be seriously affected. Shipping circles of this country are therefore looking forward to the opening of the South Manchuria Railway steamship service with considerable anxiety.

Dr. Furuchi, late president of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company, has been nominated Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company.—*Japan Chronicle*.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

MR. HOLLIDAY RESIGNS.

DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th August.

1.10 p.m.

Mr. Cecil Holliday has resigned the chairmanship of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It is believed that the resignation is due to a disagreement which has occurred between him and his colleagues.

THE BITER BADLY BITTEN.

Li Shing was an unemployed coolie, but he thought he saw his way to making a neat little sum of money with very little trouble to himself, so, securing two tins of opium, he went on board the *Kam Yik Yee*, a salt junk, lying at Yaumati, and, placing the contraband goods in a "Three Castles" cigarette tin, he planted it in the hold of the junk, and then went and informed an excise officer that he "had reason to believe" that there was some opium hidden away on the junk in a cigarette tin. The excise officer, in company with Sergeant Appleton, went on-board and found the tin of opium, but the junk master and *folks* all disclaimed any knowledge of it, or of its presence on board, and told such a straightforward tale, offering no objection to their searching the entire junk, so that when they mentioned the fact that a coolie had been on board, and after going into the hold for a few minutes, the suspicions of the officers were aroused—the informer's knowledge was suspiciously precise! They thereupon returned on shore to look for the informant, but did not have far to go. The man was waiting for them and eagerly inquired if they had found the opium and got their man.

"We have got the man now," said Sergeant Appleton, at the same time seizing Li Shing, to his great astonishment. They marched him up to the Magistracy where he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with (1) being in possession of two tins of opium without permit from the Opium Farmer, and (2) conspiracy. He pleaded guilty to both charges, and on the first was fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment, and on the second he was sent to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. The fine for the first charge was paid, and he "went in" on the second sentence.

OUR MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

THE WOES OF A CROWN COLONY.

Neither in Hongkong nor in the Straits Settlements is the question of the defence contribution likely to come up again for discussion so long as the Imperial garrison strength, which was made out to be the cause of our liability for local defence, is not materially reduced. That it has been reduced since that financial arrangement was made to do so, says the *Singapore Free Press*, because the standard establishment of a British battalion on the station has been lowered from 1,013 to, we believe, a matter of 860. In Ceylon, however, the Government is face to face with the fact that in future no British battalion will be stationed there, nor will a native regiment be sent there from India in lieu of the battalion so removed. From what appears in the Ceylon papers it is anticipated that instead of the military contribution, which may be put roundly at £135,000, the Imperial Government will ask for a naval contribution, which shall practically be the equivalent for the military liability hitherto imposed on the Colony. On the novel situation thus to be created the *Times of Ceylon* takes up a sensible and patriotic ground, although of course in each Crown Colony so taxed there remains the feeling that these contributions always are the result of taxation without representation. This, although the bedrock of Liberal policy, is never held to have any force when it is an outside dependency that is taxed, so that the Imperial Government may get the money. Every person in a Crown Colony is well aware that the principle of a contribution for Imperial defence is right and proper, but where the far comes in is that the Colony is not allowed to give it, but that it is taken from it in a way that ingeniously denies to the Colony any way in this matter. This is the position, reasonably enough, taken up by the *Times of Ceylon*, which expects a proportionate reduction in the contribution even if levied under a new name.

SHIPPING AND MAELS.

MAELS DUE.

Indian (*Nainang*) 26th inst., 6 p.m.
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 27th inst.
German (*Prins Heinrich*) 27th inst., 9 p.m.
Austrian (*Changsha*) 1st prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 4th prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Waldemar* left Manila on 24th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on 27th inst., daylight.

The T. K. K.s. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday at 2 a.m., and will be due at this port on Sunday at noon.

The C. P. K. Co's s.s. *Athenian* arrived at Shanghai at 1.30 p.m., on 24th inst., and left again at 11 p.m., same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., on 28th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Cuban Insurrection.

LONDON, 23rd August.
The Cuban insurgents have captured San Louis, their first important success.

The rising is due to the desire of the insurgent leaders for office.
There is no question of a desire for annexation to the United States, and it is believed that the latter will not intervene.

British Commerce.

The liner *Cumbrian* has been chartered for a tour to the Colonies, Japan and South America as a floating exhibition of British goods.

Trouble in the Balkans.

Complications seem to be arising in the Balkans.

Bulgaria has at present three quarrels on her hands, viz., with Greece, Turkey and Russia, the last of which has now ordered her Minister at Sofia to cease relations with the Government, owing to the unauthorised publication of some secret correspondence in a Sofia newspaper. It is understood that the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey is about to resign, finding his position too difficult.

The Bulgarian Government has decided to grant £20,000 to Macedonians suffering from the depredations of Greek bands.

German Naval Manoeuvres.

Following the example of the British naval manoeuvres, the Kaiser is planning a great display of warships in the North Sea in the autumn, to include 81 vessels, of which 16 will be battleships.

The idea seems to be to arouse patriotism for the navy.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST WHISTLERS.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Hon. Captain I. A. W. Barnes Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, L.S. Council, of the Water Police, charged Chan Hoi, master of the launch *Lun On* with unlawfully using his whistle on the 23rd instant, in Victoria harbor.

Sergeant, Council stated that at 6.35 a.m. on the 23rd inst. he heard a continuous whistling off Eastern Street. He returned in that direction, and when about three lengths off the defendant's launch, the defendant blew one long blast the launch still being fast to the Praya wall where it remained for several minutes before casting off. The launch is employed as a passenger boat, running to Aberdeen.

Chan Hoi, master of the *Lun On*, said he blew his whistle to notify the Indian constable that he was ready for inspection. The constable came after he whistled. The case was adjourned until Monday at 10.30 a.m. to enable the Indian constable to be present to give his evidence.

THE POSITION AT DALNY.

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIAL.

A representative of the *Tapan Advertiser* has had an interview with Dr. Jones, whom our Yokohama contemporary describes as "the American Consular representative at Dalny." Dr. Jones, it appears, recently returned to Yokohama after a three weeks' sojourn near Port Arthur and Dalny. In the course of the conversation, Dr. Jones spoke as follows:

"I was very much surprised at the condition in which I found things at Dalny in view of the statements which have been published from time to time as to the commercial activity of the Japanese in that section. While there was some business transacted necessarily, it was on a very small scale, and I saw no evidence of Japanese activity in a commercial sense. The railroad which is being run north is used now, almost exclusively, for the re-shipment of army stores which were sent north after the battle of Mukden in anticipation of another big fight."

"No, I cannot prophesy as to the future of Dalny," said the doctor in answer to an interrogation. "The development of the city, commercially, in my opinion, depends largely on the position Russia takes in the commercial treaty she will be asked to sign with Japan for the reciprocal use of the tracks from Changtun north, connecting with Europe."

"Dalny itself shows the effect of the war in a very striking manner. Hundreds of fine houses have been completely gutted by fire, and those which escaped the ravages of the flames are rapidly disintegrating. This is due to the inferior building material employed. This is especially so of the brick which was soft and imperfectly burned. No tourist to the Far East should overlook an opportunity to visit Port Arthur, and view the wonderful battlefields surrounding it. No pen picture can paint the wonderful work of the Japanese army in the capture of this seemingly impregnable fortress. Russia must have spent millions of dollars in its construction, and it is now a mass of ruins. On 203 Metro Hill, the capture of which will go down into history as one of the greatest achievements of an assaulting army, there is much to interest one. Here and there one finds a human bone excavated by Chinese ghouls who are still searching Russian graves for valuables. A short time before I arrived there, three Chinamen were blown to pieces while at work; they accidentally struck an unexploded dynamite grenade and met a sudden death. Japanese are doing all in their power to prevent this desecration of Russian graves, and are pursuing a most laudable work in marking with a Greek cross places where Russians are buried. 'No, Sir, I do not believe it is Japan's purpose, nor was it ever her intention to keep Dalny a closed port, and I am thoroughly convinced that it will be opened shortly, and that the freest hand will be given in the practical application of the open door policy.'"

ADEN: THE SENTINEL OF THE RED SEA.

Aden, which is the next place of salient importance on the Imperial trade route to the East, was the first new territory added to the Empire during the reign of Queen Victoria, its acquisition in 1839, on a trivial excuse, being one of those opportune political strokes which have given geographical continuity to British possessions scattered over the world. Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long by three miles broad, jutting out into the sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about fifteen miles, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground three-quarters of a mile wide. Barren and black, dreary and waterless, destitute of every natural gift, but possessing the priceless advantage of a magnificent harbour, the famous Arabian coast stronghold, situated just outside the entrance to the Red Sea, nearly midway between Port Said (fourteen hundred and fifty miles) and Bombay (sixteen hundred miles), at the junction where the trade route through the Suez Canal begins to bifurcate—one way leading to India, the other to the Pacific—has a strategic importance second to that of no other place in the Empire.

Since its acquisition by Great Britain, Aden has suffered from the effects of administrative apathy, which is the more reprehensible because it is so rarely found in a British dependency. The object of the authorities has been to get all they can from the place, and give as little as possible in return. With unique opportunities for political and commercial expansion, nothing has been done during sixty-five years of British rule to extend the benefits of civilisation and good government to the surrounding locality. The neighbouring tribes are subsidised to keep quiet, British initiative beginning and ending with doling out annual bribes in order to purchase peace. A narrower, more selfish, a more immoral policy it is impossible to conceive. We talk of the "blight" of Moslem rule, but British rule under the conditions found at Aden is as bad. According to their lights and opportunities our predecessors did their best for Aden; we have done our worst. The Persians built those wonderful tanks, hewn by stupendous labour out of the solid rock, and the Arabs made an aqueduct, twenty miles long, and now in ruins, to bring water from the interior into the city; the British have done nothing except to attempt to protect their coal-yards.

EXPANSION NEEDED.

"The first necessity is to transfer Aden from the Bombay Presidency to the Colonial Office. There is no more reason why Aden should belong to Bombay than Singapore, to Madras. The Government of Bombay is itself subordinate to the Government of India—has enough to do at home without being saddled with the administration of a colony seventeen hundred miles away. What Aden wants is external development and political expansion, and this can only be accomplished by the strenuous five years' rule of a local governor trained in the school of Crown Colony administration, and directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Hitherto the Resident at Aden—a general officer of the Bombay Army—has been chosen by the ordinary process of military seniority rather than for the possession of special qualifications for civil administrative duties, a primary condition of holding office being the willingness of the incumbent to conduct the government on budgetary lines, to the avoidance of all difficulties likely to cause trouble to his Bombay masters. What has been asked for has not been, capable administration but colourless rules. *Quies non movetur*. Yet Aden is yearly growing in political importance, and in skillful hands has future possibilities as remarkable as those realised at Singapore under the vigorous hand of Sir Frank Swettenham. Now that the Turkish frontier has been demarcated, and the British sphere of influence defined, no time should be lost in bringing the neighbouring friendly tribes—namely the Abdali, the Fadli, and the Akabi—under the same political subjection as are those of the Federated States of the Malay Peninsula. When this has been done the Aden hinterland can be opened up, and a hill station founded and connected by rail and wire with the sea fortress below. The construction of a light railway would be the certain means of developing the interior and restoring the ancient trade of South Arabia."

LINK WITH THE EAST.

Like Gibraltar in the Mediterranean, Aden stands sentry over the entrance to the Red Sea; but unlike the Rock fortress, it contains no dockyard where ships can refit. As long as the political situation in the Middle East remains unchanged, no other naval base is required than that of Bombay. None the less are the fortifications of Aden necessary as a link in the chain of communications with the East. Stationary defences add to the mobile strength of the Navy by freeing the fleet for offensive action. Secure coal depots must be established along the great Imperial trade routes, for use by merchant vessels in the absence of naval protection. The conditions of Imperial defence require that there should be a sufficiency, and not more than a sufficiency, of these strong places; that the sites should be judiciously chosen; and that they should be self-contained and self-defensive. After visiting Aden the writer is confirmed in the opinion that the place satisfies the above conditions, and that when it has been released from its dependent connection with India, raised to the dignity of a colony, and granted the necessary powers of expansion, its political and commercial value will be enormously enhanced, and its strategic prestige as the great place d'armes of the Middle East correspondingly magnified. *Daily Mail*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

VICEROY SHUM'S SUCCESSOR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th August.
A telegram has been received from Mr. Wong Sun Kan, a Cantonese who is secretary to Viceroy Chau Fu, stating that Viceroy Shum will be transferred to Hupeh and Viceroy Chau Fu will be his successor.

REWARDS FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

Yesterday a weivuan from the Head Police Department proceeded to the different stations for the purpose of distributing compensation to those deemed to have performed creditable work while in the service of the Department. The amount due to each man is 33 cents from the 11th month of last year to the 4th month of the present year.

THE "SAIWA" PIRATES.

Military officers are busy looking for the pirates who were connected with the piracy of the *Saiwa*. It is reported that the military officer of Kowloon captured the greatest number of pirates and already three of them have been sentenced to imprisonment in the Nam Hoi gaol. Viceroy Shum has ordered Brigadier-General Wong to give the alleged pirates a trial, for fear that they might withhold their statements when brought into the presence of the British Consul. He has ordered all witnesses and informers to be present at the trial at the Consulate-General. On the 4th day of the present moon the Provincial Judge Wu examined all these prisoners.

STREET SNATCHING.

SMART CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

A young Chinese woman, with her child on her back, entered the charge-room of the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon and informed Inspector Ritchie that she had been robbed of a large sum of money in Hollywood Road and asked for his assistance. The woman stated that that afternoon she left Yau-ma-tei for Hongkong with a sum of money which she wanted changed into subsidiary coins. The money which was wrapped in a handkerchief consisted of an American twenty-dollar gold piece, four American ten-dollar gold pieces, and ten dollars in subsidiary coins. She went to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road Central, changed some of the gold pieces, and the subsidiary coins she received from the shop she placed in the handkerchief. Holding the handkerchief in her hand, and with her child on her back, she went to Hollywood Road to make a purchase. In Hollywood Road she felt that her baby was not properly secured on her back, so she put the handkerchief, containing the money in her mouth, and was attending to the child, when a coolie, who apparently had followed her from the money-changer's shop, rushed up to her, grabbed the handkerchief from her mouth and bolted in the direction of Ladder Street. The woman was so surprised that when she raised an alarm the coolie was out of sight. She said she could recognise the man again, for his face was pitted with small-pox marks and his trousers had a peculiar tear in the leg. Two hours had elapsed since the man had relieved her of her money and the dispatch of the detective with her to hunt for the thief, so there was little or no hope entertained by those at the station as to a capture being effected. A Chinese detective went with the woman and they hunted high and low at Tai-ping-shan for the scoundrel, at first without any result. They were about to give up the hunt, when on passing a second-hand shop in that locality, the woman sighted her assailant in the shop. The detective seized him and he was searched. In his pocket was discovered the woman's handkerchief, but only \$7 out of \$30 odd, were recovered. The shop was searched for the rest of the money, but it could not be found, the police being of opinion that the money was handed over to another party. The coolie, who said his name was Fung Po, no occupation, was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court, this morning, and was found guilty of theft.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour, to be exposed in the stocks for six hours, and to receive twelve strokes with the birch. The woman was also lectured by the Court for her carelessness in carrying a large sum of money in that manner. Great credit is due to the police for their smart capture.

COMMERCIAL.

TODAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers—Unions \$793, Hongkong Fires \$325, China Fires \$92, H.K. & M. Steamboats \$271, China and Manilla \$224, Shell Transports 27/6, China Sugars \$149, Hongkew Wharves \$124, Hongkong Hotels \$120, Cottons \$15, China Providents \$935, Tramways \$235, China Lights \$104, Watsons \$13.

Sellers—Canton Insurances \$330, 1 do. Chinas \$75, Douglas \$47, Roubis \$7, Hongkong Docks \$142 ex div, West Points \$50, Humphreys Estates \$114, China Borneos \$12, Electric \$15, Ropes \$29.

Sales—China Fires \$92, Humphreys Estates \$114, Cements \$22, Ices \$136.

Nominal—Hongkong Banks \$835, National Banks \$47, Kowloon Wharves \$106, Shanghai Docks \$100, Hongkong Lands \$110, Dairy Farms \$17, Towells \$4.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 24th inst.—There has been a slight falling off in business during the week, but the market generally continues steady and there are few alterations to report.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position and are steady

at \$25 1/2 the dividend of 35/- (\$16.47) paid on 20th inst. The London quotation is unchanged. Nationals have been done at \$47, at which rate more shares can be placed.

Marine Insurances—Hongkong are quite neglected and without business at \$30. Unions have receded to \$790 but there are buyers at this price. There is no alteration to report in Northern companies.

Fire Insurances—Hongkong Fires have further advanced and were placed at \$325. China Fires are also firmer and in demand at the improved rate of \$92 after reported sales at \$91. Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in favour and after sales at \$261 and \$17 are now in request at \$172. China and Manilla can be placed at \$12 while Douglas are quiet at \$47. A small but unsatisfied demand from the North still continues and in consequence of this Indo-China has again been placed in small lots at \$74 and \$75. Shell Transports are inquired for at \$274.

Refineries—During the early part of the week China Sugars declined to \$145 but since then shares have slightly hardened and are now quoted at \$148. Luzons can be sold at \$21. In the North Perak Sugars have dropped to \$18 1/2 sellers.

Mining—Sales are reported of Raubs at \$7 and \$7 1/2 but towards the close shares are easier and on offer at \$7.

Docks—Wharves and Godowns—A small sale of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks was reported at \$144 but they have since dropped to \$142 ex dividend. The sudden decline is no doubt due to the scheme discussed privately after the general meeting of shareholders held on 20th instant when the directors proposed to issue 10,000 shares at 100 per cent. premium. Shanghai Docks have been placed in the North at \$100 and \$101. Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$106 while Hongkew are unchanged.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands continue quiet and are procurable at \$110. A few Kowloon Lands and West Points changed hands at \$39 and \$50 respectively. Hongkong Hotels have ruled very firm and are wanted at \$120.

Cotton Mills—Luzons are slightly easier and are on offer at \$15. Internationals have improved with buyers at \$15. Soey Chees were sold at \$15.35. Hongkong Cottons are asked for at \$15. We understand that the Company will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. and a further bonus of 2 1/2 per cent. for the year ended 31st July, 1906.

Miscellaneous—Green Islands were disposed of at \$124 closing with buyers at \$12. China Borneos can be obtained at \$12. China Light and Powers are at \$11 inquired for at \$10 1/2 without bringing out shares. China Providents have been booked at \$94 closing in further demand at \$93 1/2. Sales have taken place of less at \$236 at which rate more shares can be placed. A small business has been done in South China Morning Posts at \$19 closing with further buyers at this price.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 24th instant, Messrs. Phipps & Co. write:—Our last report was dated the 10th inst. and this one is dated, as usual, a fortnight later, but it does not in fact cover the whole of the fortnight, as will be seen presently.

History repeats itself in all conceivable departments of human activity, and that will be the verdict pronounced when events that have transpired during the fortnight have become known. It was about October, 1899, that the foreign merchants dealing in Cotton Yarn grew disgusted with the lax system, or rather no system, that was then allowed to prevail in Hongkong in the matter of clearing in Yarn already sold and left uncleared almost *ad infinitum*. The foreign merchants thereupon then met together and took a concerted action and new rules of business were adopted on the 1st day of November, 1899, which have been in force to this day.

The first week of this period witnessed a somewhat similar achievement *mutatis mutandis*. This time the bill was set rolling from the other side. Our Chinese friends had been so choked by reason of their enormous purchases during the last six months that they found free breathing a difficult task and their system required the serious attention of the physician. They themselves hit upon a remedy which has been accepted and adopted as a sure cure-all. But they thought of holding a consultation upon their case and they invited the aid of their foreign confreres and the latter were only too willing to co-operate. A meeting was accordingly held on the 16th inst. at which both Chinese and foreign merchants and their representatives were present. The Chinese were certainly fortunate in being represented by such an able spokesman as Mr. Wong Kam Fook of the firm of Messrs. Kowloon Hing, who proved an excellent exponent of Chinese ailments, aims and desires. As a result of such meeting a resolution was proposed and, after some discussion, unanimously passed with a view to relieve the Chinese dealers of their heavy and high-priced holdings. Foreign merchants have agreed not to sell a single bale for fully one month (up to the 17th of September next) either in Hongkong or any other market, and the Chinese have on their part agreed to co-operate in such suspension of business, and all earnestly hope that the arrangement thus come to will be faithfully carried out by all concerned, merchants and brokers, principals and agents, Chinese or Foreigner. But the Chinese have been granted a special privilege. They have accumulated stocks on hand and they must get rid of them, and to get rid of them they must sell them to their country buyers and, although all business is suspended, they have been granted a concession to manipulate as freely as they can their own present holdings. That is all we have to say in our to-day's report, which may well be considered a barren report.

Sales which are reported in this circular were effected before the 16th of the current month, afterwards no sales have been done.

Sales during the past fortnight:—150 bales of No. 102, 1450 bales of No. 104, and 500 bales of No. 202, in all about 1,100 bales.

Arrivals per steamers *Gregory Ahear*, *Lai-ning* and *Catherine Ahear* (from Calcutta) and *Banca*, *Sleria* and *Oceana* (from Bombay) of about 5,500 bales for this port and about 20,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Coast Ports about 1,300 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—Estimated at about 60,000 bales.

Cotton.—Sales of about 230 bales were reported at \$23 to \$24 per picul. No business is reported in Local as well as Japanese yarn.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—
India T.T. at Rs. 163 per cent.
Demand " " 160j
London T.T. " Sh. 2 11/16d=\$
Demand " " 2 11d=\$
Shanghai " " Tls. 72 1/2=\$100.
Silver " " 30 1/2d per oz.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 2 11/16d
Do. demand 2 11/16d
Do. 4 months' sight 2 11/16d
France—Bank T.T. 2 11/16d
America—Bank T.T. 52
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 11/16d
India T.T. 160j
Do. demand 160j
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 72 1/2
Singapore T.T. 8 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 105
Yan—Bank T.T. 129 1/2

Buying.
1 months' sight L/C. 2 11/16d
5 months' sight L/C. 2 11/16d
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 52 1/2
1 months' sight do. 53 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 11/16d
4 months' sight France 2 11/16d
5 months' sight do. 2 11/16d
1 months' sight Germany 2 11/16d
Bar Silver 30 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereign 9 3/4

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Malwa New @ 910/00
" Old @ 950/00
" Older @ 1,000/00
Oldest @ 1,080/1,120
Per cent.
Patna New @ 950
" Old @ 960
Benares New @ 900
" Old @ 885
Persian (Paper) @ —

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THERE will be a MEETING OF MEMBERS interested in Ordering Subscription. Grifflins for next Races at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. on TUESDAY next, 28th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [866]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a half per Share) for the six months ending 30th June, 1906, will be paid on application to those persons who are registered as Shareholders in the above Company on the 29th August, 1906. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 29th August, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [867]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIAN OCEAN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

MALTA.

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macdonald*, 10,512 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arcadia*, due in London on the 21st October, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906. [4]

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., ARE SHOWING

HIGHEST CLASS PIANOS.

THE LEADING MAKERS

OF THE WORLD.

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Bluthner,

Winkelmann,

Collard & Collard,

Hopkinson,

Hauke,

Krauss, & Co.

CASH OR CREDIT,

OR ON

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH

INCLUSIVE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [38]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD "SCOTCH" when you taste it you will appreciate the many good qualities

D. & J. McCallum's "PERFECTION" WHISKY.

It is all Scotch and the best of all Scotch. What more need be said?

Your Wine Merchant has it or will get it for you.

Per Case \$15.00

A GREAT REPUTATION
IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

D. & J. McCallum's
PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF ITS CONSUMERS. That is Why WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS. SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY & FLAVOUR.

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [41]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	27th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "

HOMeward.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	28th August.
"MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL"	"ALCINOUS"	30th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	11th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	25th "
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"KINFUCK"	30th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON-POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, and NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BELLEROPHON"	30th August.
	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	8th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	27th August.
MANILA	"TEAN"	28th "
CHINKIANG	"NINGPO"	29th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAONING"	30th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled tables. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

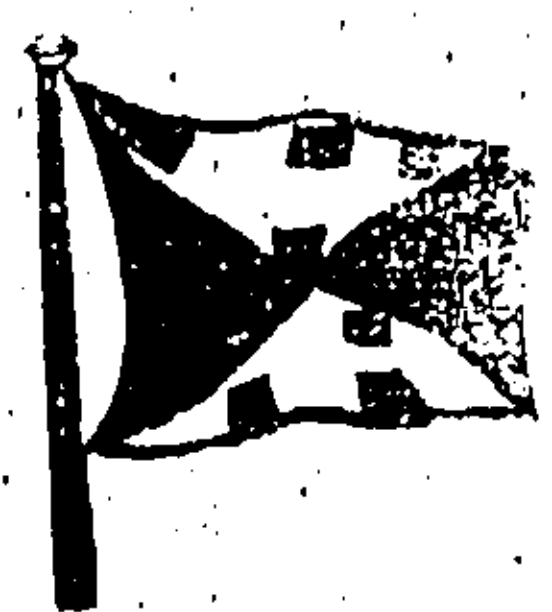
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	TO SAIL
"JOHN HARDIE"	25th August.
"SOUTH AMERICA"	10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
57, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

THIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SENEGAMBIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th August.
SUEVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	5th September.
SEGOVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	13th September.
BRISGAVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th September.
HABSBURG	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	29th September.

HOMeward.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
*SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	6th September.
HELVETIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	10th September.
*SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	20th September.
LIBERIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	22nd September.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	2nd October.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	16th October.
*HABSBURG	NAPLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	30th October.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	13th November.
SITHONIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	27th November.
RHENANIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	11th December.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa, table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons, smoking-room, etc.

The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and Washermen.

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be followed by s.s. "HABSBURG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFEN," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK	FRIDAY, 31st August, Freight and Passengers.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	FRIDAY, 31st August, Freight and Passengers.

* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtau and Chemulpo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	THURSDAY, 30th August, 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENKANG	FRIDAY, 31st August, 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAROINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,178	Ernst	August 29th, at Noon.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meisner	September 16th.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 9th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain Powell, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship"RADNORSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 20th of September.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"BENVORLICH,"
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above, on or about 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 26th day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. The representation of three Chinese ladies each of whom is depicted sitting in a punt holding a Chinese jar. At the back of the picture is also a punt with two children sitting in it each of whom is holding an jar. The water in which the punts are floating is full of water lilies. At the left hand side are three Chinese characters reading 'Tao Lin'.

2. The representation or illustration of two Chinese boys; one of the boys is depicted standing in a fighting attitude and the other is depicted supporting himself on his hands while his feet are raised in the air—on the ground is a Chinese sword, a Chinese spear and a pole—on the right hand side is a tree. At the top of the label are four Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

3. The representation or illustration of a fairy with two female attendants standing on each side of her. The one standing on her right hand side is holding a wand and the other is holding a big fan. On the right hand side of the mark are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

4. The representation or illustration of a Peacock which is being ridden by a god-dess. On the left hand side and at the top of the mark are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

5. The representation or illustration of an old Chinaman standing in a field with folded arms and clasping a long staff. Beside him is a large broken egg from out of which six Chinese children are depicted as emerging. Above which are written four Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

6. The representation or illustration of a beautiful Chinese young woman sitting in front of a window and holding a book in her right hand. A parrot is depicted standing on and is perched to a stand which is hanging under the window facing the girl. Above which are written four Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

7. The representation or illustration of part of a Chinese pavilion or balcony in which are depicted two Chinese ladies one sitting and the other standing. The latter is pointing to a Chinese man who is depicted standing in a garden holding in his left hand a flute. Above which and in the border surrounding the mark are written the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

8. The representation or illustration of three cash the edges of which overlap each other.

In the centre hole of each cash is depicted the face of a Chinese boy. The three cash together are supported by a Chinese boy. On the three said cash are written the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

9. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

10. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

11. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

12. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

13. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

14. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

15. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

16. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

17. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

18. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

19. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

20. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

21. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

22. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

23. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

24. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

25. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

26. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

27. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

28. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

29. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

30. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

31. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

32. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

33. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters reading 'Yan Kee Yeung Hong' being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials 'G. L. & Co.'

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCELEUCH."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [86]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"OCEANA."

FROM HOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark-by-mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London & Co., ex S.S. *China, Persia*

and *Himalaya*.

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1906. [14]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Dordogne* and *Malapan* from Havre ex S.S. *Dordogne*, and from *Bordeaux* ex S.S. *Verbeke*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 A.M., TO-MORROW, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 27th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th August, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 27th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [11]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, & PORTS.

THE Steamship

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark-by-mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [850]

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Tsinao, Br. s.s., 2,264, C. Lindbergh, 24th Aug.,—Kobe 18th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 25th Aug.,—Bangkok 19th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 2,774, H. Schlaikier, 25th Aug.,—Hobow 24th Aug., Pigs.—J. & Co.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,920, J. Nagao, 25th Aug.,—Singapore 18th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,100, H. Petersen, 25th Aug.,—London via Ports 20th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,610, Scott, 25th Aug.,—Saigon 20th Aug., Gen.—Chinese.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kawachi Maru, for Kobe.

Kohchi Maru, for Swatow.

Virginie, for Newcastle.

Colombo Maru, for Shanghai.

Proletus, for Swatow.

Joshin Maru, for Swatow.

Kueichow, for Swatow.

Tanawanda, for Moji.

Sabine Rickmers, for Swatow.

Haimun, for Swatow.

Petchahuri, for Swatow.

Prith, for Saigon.

Leuth, for Saigon.

Departures.

Yukhi, for Europe.

Lydia, for Shanghai.

Petchahuri, for Bangkok.

Kowloon, for Samarang.

Progress, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Tanawanda, for San Francisco.

Loosok Maru, for Manila.

Sungkiang, for Hoilo.

Proletus, for Bangkok.

Hongkong, for Haiphong.

Rennorich, for Singapore.

Kueichow, for Tientsin.

John Haridit, for Singapore.

Signal, for Hoilow.

Cyclops, for Shanghai.

Chiyen, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Tsinao*, from Kobe.—Mrs. Cody and child; Mr. Waters, Capt. Cummins, Miss E. Birch, Messrs. Erb, Smith and Henschlein.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, from London, ex. for Hongkong.—Mr. T. Nagano, and Mrs. Kwa Shun.

Per *Kobe*—Mr. and Mrs. Blythe and infant; Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rud, Messrs. Clark, R. Jackson, K. Kishiyama and N. Nambu.

Per *Yokohama*—Mr. L. Shobridge, Dr. C. S. Carlson, Lieut. M. Fajito, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Deane, Messrs. S. Tasaki, A. Rebuffet, Prof. M. Ishihara, Messrs. P. Rof and H. Nagai.

Shipping Reports.

Sir *Tsinao* from Kobe.—Left Kobe on 18th inst. with a considerable amount of Hongkong and Australian cargo, coal at Kuchinoisu on 20th, fine weather prevailed throughout.

Vessels in Port.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 613, H. Branbeck, 18th Aug.,—Amoy 17th Aug., Ballast.—S. W. & Co.

Apenrade, Ger. s.s., 611, H. N. Goutard, 24th Aug.,—Hobow 23rd Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Ararigami, Ger. s.s., 5,198, J. Ernst, 24th Aug.,—Portland, Or. 23rd July, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.

Binh Thuan, Fr. s.s., 981, G. Roulet, 22nd Aug.,—Bangkok 15th Aug., Rice.—A. K. & Co.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,381, J. Larsen, 17th Aug.,—Samarang 7th Aug., Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 21st Aug.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 16th Aug., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 20th July,—San Francisco 27th June, Yokohama 13th July, Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki 17th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Elizabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 997, W. Bötter, 22nd Aug.,—Bangkok 13th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Emma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,150, G. Cornard, 16th July,—Mauritius 20th June, Sugar.—Wing Sing & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 14th Aug.,—Vancouver, (B.C.) 23rd July, and Shanghai 11th Aug., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Falk, Nor. s.s., 1,380, G. M. Gundersen, 19th Aug.,—Singapore 12th Aug., Timber.—Order.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Flügel, 13th Aug.,—Sydney 28th June, Copra.—S. & Co.

Glenfarg, Br. s.s., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 21st Aug.,—Iquique and Callao 26th June, Gen.—T. K. K.

Glenfarg, Br. s.s., 3,025, Webster, 14th Aug.,—Shanghai 11th Aug., Gen.—McG. Bros. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 616, A. J. Robson, 24th Aug.,—Fochow 21st Aug., Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohta, 23rd Aug.,—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 22nd Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, F. Natzen, 17th Aug.,—Hoilo 12th Aug., Sugar and Wood.—S. W. & Co.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 24th Aug.,—Seattle 25th July, and Shanghai 21st Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, W. P. S. Porter, 15th Aug.,—San Francisco 27th July, Yokohama 7th Aug., Kobe 8th, Nagasaki 10th, and Shanghai 13th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June,—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

N. S. de Rosario, 715, M. Loper Blanco, 12th June,—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Demes, 23rd Aug.,—Bangkok 16th Aug., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Peik, Nor. s.s., 745, J. Lorentzen, 23rd Aug.,—Hoilo 18th Aug., Sugar and Sapan Wood.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,332, R. Haile, 12th June,—Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Schulte, 20th Aug.,—Swatow 19th Aug., Lumber and Rice.—M. & Co.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s., 2,406, Ducroiset, 18th Aug.,—Saigon 14th Aug., Gen.—B. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Korneliner, 23rd Aug.,—Bangkok 17th Aug., Rice.—N. Y. K.

Prominent, Nor. s.s., 746, J. Christiansen, 22nd Aug.,—Chinkiang 18th Aug., Gen.—Order.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,825, H. Madsen, 24th Aug.,—Sourabaya 12th Aug., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Taikosun Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,881, I. Narasaki, 23rd Aug.,—Kuchinoisu 18th Aug., Coal.—M. B. K.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,100, J. T. Laing, 20th June,—Shanghai via Ports 24th June, Gen.—R. & Co.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,346, Somerville, 24th Aug.,—Manila 21st Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,464, A. Kieth, 20th July,—Shanghai 25th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,629, R. Rodger, 20th Aug.,—Manila 7th Aug., Hemp and Sugar.—S. T. & Co.

Zingara, Br. s.s., 2,468, T. C. W. Thompson, R.N.R., 19th Aug.,—from Xmas Island, Phosphates.—M. B. K.

Z. V. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,260, F. Xandaro Echauz, 15th June,—Manila 12th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Nippon Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K., Aug. 26

Namsang, Singapore, J. M. & Co., Aug. 26

Sengambia, Singapore, H. A. L., Aug. 26

Nippon, Shanghai, B. & S., Aug. 26

P. Waldemar, Manila, M. & Co., Aug. 27

Reinhold, Singapore, M. & Co., Aug. 27

I. E. Friedrich, Kobe, M. & Co., Aug. 28

Athenian, Shanghai, C. P. R. Co., Aug. 28

Australian, Sydney, G. L. & Co., Aug. 31

Changsha, Thursday, J. & S., Sept. 1

Emp. of Japan, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Sept. 1

Doric, Japan, O. & O. Co., Sept. 1

Monteagle, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Sept. 1

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Alta, Amoy, at Kowloon Dock.

Zafiro, Amoy, at Kowloon Dock.

Loyal, Amoy, at Kowloon Dock.

Glenfarg, Amoy, at Kowloon Dock.

SHANGHAI.

20th August.

Fido, Amoy, at Old Dock.

Yongsoog and Paoing, Amoy, at New Dock.

Shansi, Amoy, at Tunkado.

Kiukiang, Amoy, at New Dock.

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th July—*Charles Tiberghien*, *Preussen*, *Stavros*, *Tamba Maru*, *Ajido*, *Suttonhall*.

20th July—*Deucalion*, *Konanagi*, *Saltuna*, *Socotra*, *Lideria*.

20th July—*Antenor*, 25th July—*Arcadia*, *Bendloch*, *Oceanien*, *Trieste*, *Rhipon*, *Sachsen*, 27th July—*Hyson*, *Tamba Maru*, *Palawan*, *Polynésie*.

1st August—*Andalusien*, *Benmore*, *Indomene*, *Lois*, *Zieten*, *Sengambia*, *Shinko Maru*.

3rd August—*Bellevue*, *Kintuck*, *Kawachi Maru*.

8th August—*Anglo*, *Braemar*, *Denbighshire*, *Manila*, *Prinz Heinrich*, *Roon*, *Suevia*, *Tourane*.

11th August—*Ajao*, *Macdonald*, *Salaz*, *Awia Maru*, *Seydlitz*, *Teek*, *Acilia*, *Cambodia*.

14th August—*Bonhomie*, *Kennebec*, *Peshawar*, *Segovia*, *Kamakura Maru*, *Rhenania*.

18th August—*Agamemnon*, *Benmore*, *Moyana*, *Panna*, *Prometheus*, *Tonkin*.

21st August—*Glenroy*, *Japin*, *Nippon*.

Arrivals at Home—18th July—*Aler*, *Vandalia*, *C. Ferd Laisir*.

20th July—*Sithonia*, *Jason*.

25th July—*Renaldi*, *Benmore*, *Flintshire*, *Seneo*, *Tamba Maru*.

26th July—*Palermo*.

27th July—*Arcadia*, *Oceanien*, 1st August—*C. Ferd Laisir*, *Trieste*.

2nd August—*Preussen*.

8th August—*Charles Tiberghien*, *Zieten*, *Tamba Maru*.

11th August—*Tourane*.

14th August—*Hyson*, *Roon*.

18th August—*Benmore*, *Indomene*, *Saltuna*.

21st August—*Ajao*, *Andalusia*, *Kamakura Maru*.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe—Per *Colombo Maru*, 26th Aug., 9 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Tsinao*, 27th Aug., 3 P.M.

Hobow and Pakhoi—Per *Signal*, 27th Aug., 5 P.M.

Quang-chow-wan and Tsakham—Per *Apenrade*, 27th Aug., 5 P.M.

Hobow and Haiphong—Per *Carl Diederichsen*, 27th Aug., 5 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Catherine Apcar*, 28th Aug., 10 A.M.

Bangkok—Per *Elizabeth Rickmers*, 28th Aug., 10 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per *Haitan*, 28th Aug., 10 A.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Manila*, 28th Aug., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Teau*, 28th Aug., 3 P.M.

Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Ararigami*, 29th Aug., 11 A.M.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "CALEDONNIEN," Captain Gregor, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. POLYNESIESE 18th September.

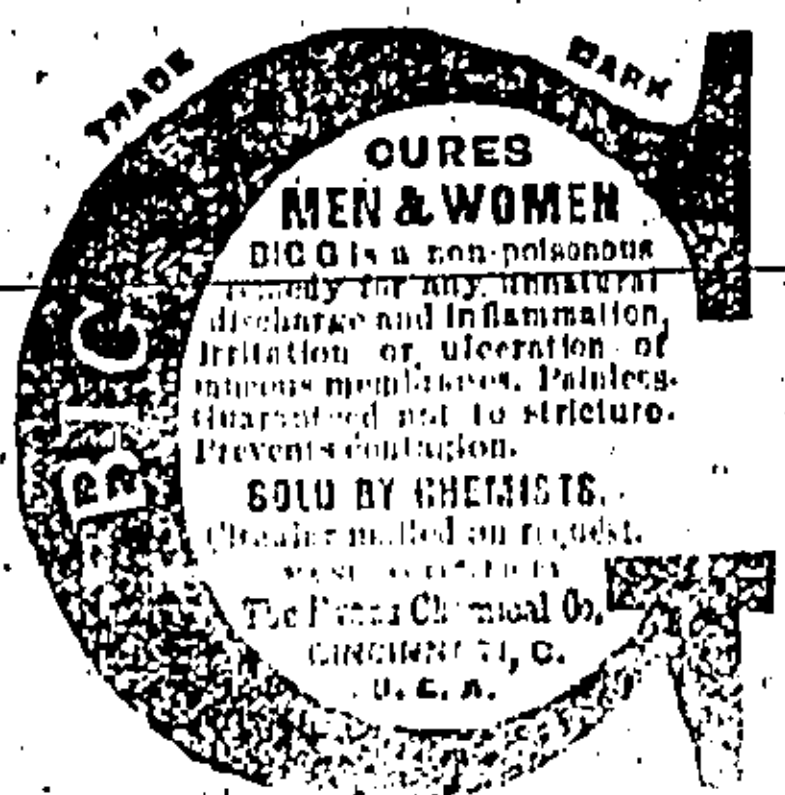
S.S. SALAZIE 2nd October.

S.S. OCEANIE 16th October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [11]

Entimations.



THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1906.

JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN PLASMON BISCUITS.

THEY contain 20% of Plasmon and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. An essential food for those who abstain from meat. They are made in three varieties:—

Sweet, Plain, (Unsweetened) Wholesome.

H. RUTON, JEE, Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1906. [64]

Entimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY

"

"

WHISKY, PALL MALL

"

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

"

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

"

DOURO

SHERRY, AMOROSO

"

LA TORRE

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [43]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

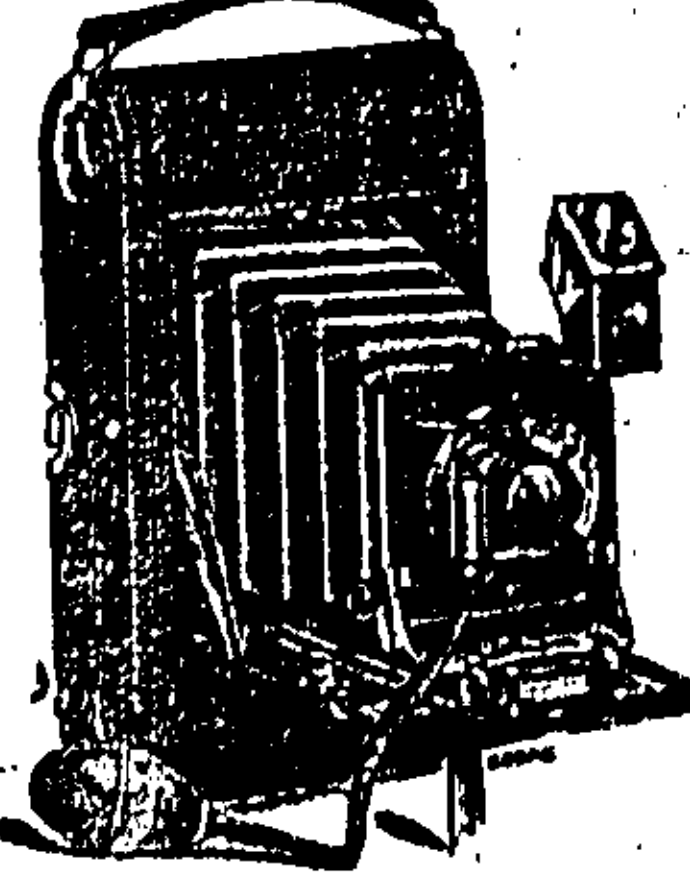
FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,150,000 \$250,000	\$1,712,472	{ £1.15/- @ Ex. 2/11 = \$16.47 for first half- year 1906	5 1/2 %	{ \$835 ex div. London 204.10/- 547 sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 %	\$330
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$311,131 \$153,844 \$569,279 \$800,000 \$101,778 \$15,527	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$790 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$2,616	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$2,616	\$344,018	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$325 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$264,638	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 %	\$22
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$88,941 \$150,000 \$600,000 \$144,386 £120,000 £280,918 £23,999	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	7 1/2 %	\$47
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$144,386 £120,000 £280,918 £23,999	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2 %	\$27 1/2 b. ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£280,918 £23,999	£2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.69	6 1/2 %	\$75
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 £400,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales Tls. 51 sales
"Bell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	£4,144 £65,000	£107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	27/- buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$32,957 Tls. 58,000	\$218	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906 \$0.75	5 1/2 % 5 1/2 %	\$29 \$50
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 305,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	9 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$26,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$148
Luon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$123,888	\$3 for 1897	...	\$24 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 8, sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£80,000 £26,011	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10 sellers
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$90,950	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14 nominal
Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£17,110 £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$5,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$106
Long and Wharfedale Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2 %	\$142 ex div.
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,710	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 101 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 2,21 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	7,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 235 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	10 %	Tls. 102 sales
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$29,516	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$30 ex div.
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905	13 1/2 % ...	\$18 sales \$154 sales
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	...	None	...	\$300 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	none	...	None	...	\$120 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,975 \$24,071	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$110
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 16 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,773	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 % = 10 % for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$114
Thompsons Estate & Finance Company, Limited	110,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$59
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	16,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$110
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	\$50
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 %	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	10 %	Tls. 79 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 1/2 %	\$15
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 68 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 315 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	\$814	\$856	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$39
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$12
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 589	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,119	\$1,119	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,181	80 cents for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000 \$500,000	\$52,292	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06	9 %	\$22 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	10 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 60 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	8 1/2 % 6 1/2 %	\$141 buyers \$335
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06	8 %	\$236 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$81,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	12 1/2 %	\$8
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 15 so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	9 1/2 %	Tls. 240 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouwen- plooiing in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	...	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 126 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 105,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 6 for 1904	12 %	Tls. 135 ex div.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 78 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 360
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1905	...	Tls. 280
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. \$41,934	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	8 1/2 %	\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.3.05	8 1/2 %	\$6
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$25,000	\$752	{ 70 cents for year ended 31.5.1906 \$9.90	8 1/2 % 6 1/2 %	\$8 \$150
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$45,000	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$10 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE								
Hk. & K. Wharf & Godown Co.							\$2 1/2	29th August
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co.							Tls. 8	31st August
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.							\$5	2nd September
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.							\$20	2nd September
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Land- bouwplooiing in Langkat							Tls. 7 1/2	15th September

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5240

星期六月七年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

六拜禮

號五廿月八年英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:
Hongkong's Prosperity Threatened.
Chinese Students' Demonstrations.
Canton Waterworks.
Hongkong's "Excellent" Water.
After Parasites.
Moral Manila.
Hongkong and Australian Trade.
The Heinous Offence of Flying Kites.
Japanese Weapons in Canton.
Snobbery in Hongkong.
Hongkong Students.

Telegrams:

New Naval Stations.
Japanese Inquiry.
Manchuria's Open Door.

Meetings:

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Sanitary Board.

Legal Intelligence:

Criminal Sessions.
Lawyer v. Client.
The Disputed Signature.
Claim for Money Lent.
Breach of Contract.

Pollux:

A Gambling Raid.
Alleged Kidnapper Arrested.
Liability of Companies.
Quarrel at Quarry Bay.
The Hungnam Murder.
Alleged Bribery.
Another Alleged Bribery Case.
Alleged Fraud by Trick.
Fighting Scenar.
Alleged Robbery at Kowloon.
An Elopement in China.
Whistling for Passengers.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

Another Piratical Attack.
Riot at Yumait.
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Looking for a Parasite.
Hints to Hongkong Merchants.
The Austrian Consul at Home.
Concrete Question.
"Doctors Disagree."
A Roman Catholic Cemetery.
Cemetery for Natives.
The Whistle Nuisance again.
Accident in Queen's Road.
Property Sale.
Farce at Kowloon.
Volunteer Promenade Concert.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
Viceroy Shum Alarmed.
Canton Day by Day.
The Canton-Kowloon Railway.
American Boycott in Canton.
Canton Water Supply.
The Yuen-shan Railway.
Strike at Amoy.
Shanghai Improvements.
Chinese Demonstration.
A Friendly Race.
Tight Fit at Singapore Docks.
The Salmah Piracy.

Commercial:

Yarn Market.
Exchange.
Opium.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.
On August 11, at Newchwang, the wife of H.E. FULFORD, J.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.
On August 13, at Shanghai, the wife of FRANCIS ELLIS of a daughter.
On August 16, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. CRAYEN, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 10, at Edinburgh, FRANCIS ARTHUR AGLEN, Commissioner Imperial Maritime Customs, China, to ISABEL MARION AGNES (Senga), daughter of Professor Bayley Balfour, Iverleith House, Edinburgh.

On August 11, at Shanghai, GERALD CROSS, Surgeon R.N., eldest son of John Cross, M.D., London, to ETHEL GRAY, daughter of James Gray, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

INGS.—At Canton, China, on August 16th, JOSEPH INGS, M.B., Ch. B., (Edinburgh), of the New Zealand Press Mission. Aged 30 years.
On August 17, at Shanghai, HAROLD CHRISTOPHER CHILL, Engineer's Department, Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

HONGKONG'S PROSPERITY THREATENED.

(20th August.)

Although Viceroy Shum may be open to adverse criticism on account of his avowed antipathy to foreign interference in Chinese affairs, there cannot be the slightest doubt regarding his good intentions from the Chinese point of view. His Excellency is honestly concerned about the welfare of his compatriots and if his actions in furtherance of their status are occasionally opposed to fair dealing—as, for instance, when he endeavours to drive a coach and four through existing agreements and understood obligations—they are still actuated by what may be described as patriotic bigotry. China for the Chinese is the sum and substance of his attitude, and if he is reviled and vilified to-day it will probably be found, in after years that Viceroy Shum has laid the superstructure of a self-contained, self-centred, self-managing people. The other day our correspondent at Canton sent the translation of a proclamation which had been issued over the signatures of the Viceroy and the Minister of Commerce Chang. That proclamation may have the most far-reaching results if the proposals contained in it take effect. Indeed, it may mean that Hongkong has seen its day and that its glory will depart, for the proclamation portends nothing more or less than the establishment of a port which shall be the door of South China. In itself the

proclamation appeared to be innocuous, designed merely to suit the whim of a few people. But a deeper meaning must be read into it, and we have reason to believe that its importance has not been lost upon responsible parties in the usual way, that railways are important because they help to enlarge the trade of the country. It stated that the Kwong Hai Railway Company had been formed and the shares taken up by the Chinese. A string of names was given detailing the route of the proposed railway, from which it appeared that one of the principal sections was a line from Canton to Whampoa, and the land required for the construction of the track is to be "bought immediately." That would certainly seem to indicate that no time is to be wasted in beginning operations. It should be borne in mind that Whampoa is the natural port of Canton less than a century ago. Whampoa was a thriving seaport, and it was not until the British, driven out of Canton, established themselves in Hongkong that Whampoa declined, until to-day it is simply a name with as much significance as Athens or Bagdad. But once Whampoa is connected by railway with Canton there is no estimating the results likely to flow from such an alliance. In fact, we can see the decadence of Hongkong with the fixing of the first bolt in the line. At present, goods for Canton, we may say for South China, are transhipped at Hongkong and sent up by the river boats to their destination. The exports of the two Kwang provinces similarly come to Hongkong to be shipped to the ends of the earth, so that Hongkong is the centre of a great and ever-expanding trade which profits a very large section of the population and without which Hongkong would be a mere blot on the map. It is impossible for vessels of any draught to reach Canton, but Whampoa offers a commodious roadstead with ample depth of water for the largest vessels trading in the Far East. Only 10 miles from the capital of South China, it is an ideal gateway to the rich and flourishing provinces inland. With a railway connecting the port with Canton, there can be no doubt that Whampoa is destined to rival Hongkong as the terminus for vessels bearing consignments to South China. Shipowners would prefer to land their cargoes at Whampoa rather than at Hongkong, while foreign merchants would select Whampoa in order to curtail the expenses incidental to transshipment. As previously noted, a start has been made with the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway and in a few years it should be possible to send goods into the interior of China by way of Whampoa and Canton with the utmost despatch and at the least cost. Whampoa instead of being an isolated practically unknown spot in China would become the depot of the Far East. Shipping houses and merchants would find it to their advantage to erect business premises at the port of Canton and many would, through the exigencies and fluctuations of trade, find it to their advantage to remove from Hongkong to Whampoa. What then would be left for Hongkong? A few passengers, a few cargoes intended for Kowloon possibly, and the district traversed by the Kowloon-Canton railway, an odd tramp or a sailing vessel and nothing more. The Pacific lines would bring American wares to Whampoa and load Chinese goods for the home country. European vessels would ignore Hongkong as a mere naval station and proceed to Whampoa for orders. The coasting lines would pass by Hongkong as of no account. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow would communicate with Whampoa, *ad hoc* Canton, direct instead of touching at what is now the premier port. To sum up, there would be nothing for the Colony which is such a factor in the affairs of the world now, and it would become of as much importance as a deserted rock in the ocean. Those who think for a minute of the manifold potentialities of Whampoa as the centre of South China will realise that the effects which the construction of a railway from Canton to Whampoa will probably have on the trade of Hongkong. We are accustomed to prate about trade following the flag and all the rest of the jingoistic shibboleths, but trade no more follows any particular flag than lobsters build nests. If a merchant finds it more profitable to send his goods to Whampoa than to have them disembarked, stored and re-shipped at Hongkong then that merchant, unless he is eaten up with the pride of country and an absolute fool, will ship his goods to Whampoa direct and let the flag take its chance. Take the example of the fishing syndicates in Great Britain. Parliament closed the Moray Firth to British trawlers; the fishing magnates promptly retorted by changing the register of their vessels and under foreign colours snapped their fingers at British enactments. Trade follows demand and supply, and if Whampoa can provide respectable wharves, godowns and speedy transit by rail to Canton, Hankow and Peking then Whampoa will get the trade. There is no blinking the fact that we are on the verge of a great epoch in Chinese history. The Chinese control their own telegraph system, they have the nucleus of a satisfactory postal service, they have in contemplation railways radiating all over the country and, if necessary, they can provide their own steamships. All the portents point to the regeneration of China by China. Foreigners are not allowed to have a finger in the pie; their services are not required. Indeed, those of us who labour in China will have to wear pig-tails at no distant date, if we are to make a livelihood, even to be allowed to make a livelihood, in the Middle Kingdom. The construction of a railway from Canton to Wham-

poa with branches extending to Amoy and Swatow is fraught with the utmost consequences to Pongkong and those who fail to recognise the signs are hiding their heads in the sand. Of course, this may be deemed unpatriotic, unduly pessimistic, and all the rest of it, but the fact remains that China, and South China in particular, is awakening to her purpose in the world, and when that day has arrived Hongkong will be little better than a coaling station for the remnants of His Britannic Majesty's fleet in the waters of the Far East.

CHINESE STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS.

What is the precise significance to be attached to those processions and demonstrations of Canton students who appear to be on the warpath against the opium habit? As chronicled in another column the students dressed in a sort of uniform with inscriptions on the ribbons of their straw hats are parading the streets of Canton, waving banners and displaying pictures of the misery wrought by the use of opium. Chinese youths dressed up to represent Indians are made the butt of ridicule and contempt, while the cleanly, healthy appearance of those who abjure opium is portrayed in glowing colours. But these demonstrations are not merely denunciatory, for the students declare it to be their intention to open hospitals or rather houses of refuge where victims of the drug are to be treated and weaned from their failing. So great is the enthusiasm that the students can hardly be persuaded to attend to their studies; they prefer to wander at large exhorting the people like a lot of Celestial Covenanters. Naturally those who see in the opium habit the curse of China are jubilant that the natives should apparently of their own initiative endeavour to check the evil, but times must indeed be changing when we see the efforts of these young reformers not merely attracting attention but gaining praise from the better class of the population. Five representative shops of Chinese merchants, we are told, presented the enthusiasts with five or six banners as tokens of their support and no doubt others followed their example. It is not stated whether the sets who haunt the opium dens have been roused from their unconsciousness by the beating of drums and clashing of cymbals. Probably they are too busily engaged in transporting themselves to the seventh heaven to heed the agitation against opium. The authorities if not actually countenancing the movement are, at any rate, tacitly expressing their approval by permitting the demonstrations. That shows a new spirit among Chinese administrators, for it is not so very long ago since a demonstration on any subject under the sun would have caused the officials to quake in their shoes and foresee bloody revolution in the air. But we have become more enlightened in these days of progress and acquaintance with western methods, and a band of youthful missionaries who are presumably not exactly infatuated with the anti-opium doctrine are allowed to emulate the lady suffragists of England in their effort to regenerate their country. It would be interesting to know who is at the bottom of the movement, and why it was decided to attack opium. People in Europe and America who would not know opium if they saw it, and whose only knowledge of it is derived from De Quincey's "Confessions," pretend that opium is the greatest curse the world has ever seen, that it ruins millions and all the usual redomontade. But those who have lived among the people who are supposed to be addicted to the opium pipe are seldom able to bear out the vapourings of those who never saw a real Chinaman in their lives. The poppy may be an evil but it is very questionable if it is half as bad of works half as much havoc as alcohol in Great Britain. We are quite prepared to prevent people in China from getting the drug, but we are blind to our own failings. On the principle that we know better than anybody else, because we have had no experience, we will cheerfully undertake to protect the Chinese in spite of themselves, but when it comes to alcoholism we say in the best Peckinshian fashion—"You cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament." If people are to be converted from opium it is best that they should be led into the straight and narrow path by people of their own kin. A European missionary shouting against the importation and use of opium is to a certain extent beating the wind, because the subject is only surpassed by his readiness to orate. A Chinaman on the contrary is speaking at first hand when he denounces the evil of opium, and if he can show that he has no interested motives in his campaign it is very possible that he may make some converts. Such things have happened and may happen again. The opium habit is not peculiarly anti-Christian—although some of the more rabid disputants would seek to bring the opium trade under the head of the devil's tools—and it is all the better that it should be tackled by Chinese themselves, who are not suspected of being under the wing of some conventicle or other. The demonstrations in Canton show, at least, that the people are not waiting to be led by outsiders. They have had enough of foreign interference, and the regeneration is to come from within. It is certain that were some of the old time Chinese to see the doings in China to-day they would open their eyes in amazement. First we had the boycott against American goods; then there were the mass meetings, at which gentry and coolies rubbed shoulders, to decide

what should be done about the Canton-Hankow railway; then there was the visit of the Chinese Commissioners to examine the political and administrative institutions of the west; and now we have anti-opium demonstrations organised by Chinese students. Truly China is qualifying for a place in the congress of the Powers.

CANTON WATERWORKS.

(21st August.)

Amid the variety of undertakings which are attracting the attention of people in Canton, there is none of more importance to the well-being of the community than the proposed water supply. In a short paragraph which we received from our Canton correspondent yesterday it was stated that: "Acting upon the suggestion of Viceroy Shum a company has been floated with a capital of \$200,000 for the purpose of supplying the city of Canton with an efficient water service. The capital was over-subscribed to the extent of some \$200,000 in a few days' time. A commencement of the work will be made immediately." While it may be the case that the shrewd merchants of Canton view the company as a sound and remunerative investment for their money, it is highly probable that several of those who have become shareholders were induced to ensure the flotation of the company from patriotic as well as financial motives. It has been affirmed on several occasions that money is tight in China, but the argument will not stand investigation, for within a few months millions of dollars have been forthcoming to establish reproductive works in the southern provinces, and there seems to be no limit to the investing capacity of the wealthy classes in Canton. The advantage of joint stock companies is appealing more and more to the *bona fide* investors, with the result that progress in every department of public life increases every day. From the various reports which we have published from time to time, it is evident that those in Canton having ready money at their disposal are seeking safe investments rather than outlets for speculation. In the case of the Canton-Hankow railway it is possible that many of the Cantonese were led to take up shares in the belief that they would be well on the way to become millionaires in a remarkably short period. But that view, though perfectly comprehensible in the case of coolies unable or unaccustomed to balance possible returns on a large capital, was certainly not emphasised by the leaders of the people, for their sole or, at least, their main idea was to control the railway as a popular undertaking worked and manned by the people for the benefit of the people. It is seldom, indeed, that a railway is a very 'productive' milch-cow from the shareholders' standpoint, but it is generally a safe investment unless grossly mismanaged or subjected to corrupting influences. While a railway scheme is supported by all classes of the population the flotation of a water company does not appeal with such force to a community which, speaking generally, is ignorant of the advantages to be derived from an adequate service of fresh water at all seasons of the year. As present, Canton is dependent for its water supply on the muddy stream which forms the home and habitation of thousands of Chinese. Naturally, the water is polluted with all manner of objectionable sewage, and probably half the diseases which afflict the inhabitants of Canton may be traced to the consumption of foul water. Certainly, the intelligent and better classes will, for their own sake, adopt measures to purify the water before using it for domestic purposes, but the mass of the people have neither the means nor the inclination to filter their daily supply, and only the universal habit of the Chinese of quenching their thirst by draughts of tepid tea in the preparation of which most of the disease germs are destroyed or rendered innocuous—has prevented the outbreak of fresh epidemics. Although the new company is to begin operations with a capital of \$200,000, it cannot for one moment be supposed that the capital will remain at that figure. A waterworks scheme of any magnitude implies an expenditure of at least \$2,000,000, and even then it would only be in the first stages of development if there was any intention of providing a general supply for a city of the size of Canton. The probability is, however, that the promoters of the scheme desire to obtain some idea of their possible clientele before embarking on a more ambitious venture, and \$200,000 is quite sufficient for the preliminary operations. The example of the Shanghai Waterworks Company whose venture has been attended with complete success has, doubtless, been a strong incentive to the Canton promoters to proceed with their scheme, and the fact that the capital was over-subscribed within a few days to the extent of the amount required, \$200,000, is an evidence that there is a real and firm belief in the prospects of the company. Everyone who has given a moment's thought to the matter will agree that the opinion of the investors in the soundness of the undertaking is well founded. A system of waterworks will not merely add to the amenities of the city, but also contribute to the welfare of the people. In most cases the municipal authorities find it advantageous to control the water supply, but perhaps it is better that in Canton the system should be under the direction of a private concern, managed by business men in the interests of the shareholders and the customers. The probabilities are, moreover, that in private hands the scheme will be carried into effect with the utmost despatch and that "squeeze pidgin" will be rigidly tabooed. In any event, the establish-

ment of a domestic water service even on a moderate scale is to be commended. It is all of a piece with the era of reform which has arisen in Canton. If things go on at the present rate, Canton should, within a decade or so, compare favourably with cities which have been governed by enlightened ideas for a hundred years. Undoubtedly Canton will be transformed, and the native city should present an appearance so wholly at variance with the usual aspect of Chinese cities that it will shame the latter into some attempt to ameliorate the prevailing conditions. The new company has come into being with no flourish of trumpets; it has been floated under the most favourable auspices, and we trust that it will proceed to work with the same quiet determination to succeed as has characterised its birth.

HONGKONG'S "EXCELLENT" WATER.

(22nd August.)

One after another our most cherished illusions are being shattered by that chief of iconoclasts the modern scientist. For years we have all relied upon the city analyst's statement that Hongkong's water was "excellent;" we have revelled in the delights of a draught of heaven's beverage, and scorned those who, having microbes on the brain, declared that it was dangerous to quaff the refreshing nectar which flows from the hills. We were convinced that our hypothesis—that the water of Hongkong was free from all impurities—was well founded, by the jealous eye which the Director of Public Works kept on the reservoirs, and the apparent delight which he took in reducing our supply to a minimum. We have called upon the people of Hongkong to emulate the example of Kowloon residents whose consumption of water has been reduced to infinitesimal proportions, and, indeed, it has been our aim to proclaim the advantages of the "water cure." Cities like Canton and Bangkok which cannot boast of a water authority and consequently have failed to appreciate the soul-satisfying delight of indulgence in "excellent" water have met the fate of Rehoboam's subjects, who, some may remember, were scourged with scorpions. But it is all of no avail, for we stand confounded in the presence of the experts. It appears now that when the city analyst said that Hongkong's water was "excellent" and that it was "fit for potable purposes" he merely meant that he found no traces of seaweed or organic scum floating around in it. When the bacteriologist comes on the scene, however, there is another story to tell. Samples were taken from a well in Stanley Street the other day and the bacteriologist waxed almost enthusiastic over the mass of deadly cholera germs and streptococci which he located in the water. With a little encouragement the bacteriologist would have dilated on his favourite topic, for undoubtedly he was in his element, but what we are concerned with particularly is his closing sentence that the water was "unfit for drinking purposes." So that on the question as to whether the water was potable or not the two experts joined issue. Now we can imagine why the Director of Public Works has limited the supply of water in many parts of the city; he has been animated by a philanthropic desire to preserve the health of the ratepayers, for although he may be no bacteriologist it would almost seem as if he doubted the efficacy of the word "excellent" as applied to Hongkong water. Mr. Hooper asked how the members of the Sanitary Board could reconcile the opinion of the Government analyst with that of the bacteriologist, and pertinently inquired whether samples of the town's water supply had ever been submitted to the bacteriologist? Mr. Humphreys replied airily, "Quite simple. Bacteriology is one thing; analysis another." So now we know where we stand—Hongkong residents must make certain that when they indulge in H₂O they have obtained the analyst's "excellent" water; otherwise they may be absorbing all the poisonous germs known to the bacteriologist world. A thousand or so of cultivated cholera or typhoid bacilli may be a matter of no consequence, but there are some super-sensitive people in Hongkong who hold curiously antiquated ideas on that subject. In future, it might be advisable to obtain the views of the bacteriologist as well as those of the analyst on the potable quality of the city water supply, if only that we might have a change from that ever-recurring adjective "excellent" in the reports emanating from the water authority. The discussion is in some respects to be lamented, for many worthy people may be led to prefer mountain dew to the product of dewy mountains. In this connection it has to be noted that the city analyst has invariably reported that the samples of whisky he has examined in Hongkong have been of monotonously "excellent" quality. It would be interesting to know what the bacteriologist has to say on that subject, for born and bred Scotsmen who have trod the heath and the heather, and should be supposed to know something about the liquor they somewhat effusively describe as "barley bree," have time and again been found to make the most scurrilous remarks about the quality of Hongkong samples of the Scotch product found in Hongkong. At all events it would be a cheerful variant to hear that even whisky in Hongkong is not always "excellent," although what people will do if they are driven from water because it is not potable and debared from stronger liquor because it is not "excellent" we are unable to guess.

AFTER PARASITES.

Most Anglo-Saxons are infected with the travel microbe, which accounts for their wanderings all over the face of the globe. The man of money disappears from his usual haunts and returns after some months with the casual explanation that he has been mountaineering in Peru or shooting game on the Himalayas. Some who are peculiarly unable to calm the travel fever in their veins manage by some means or other to roam round the world at other people's expense, while the majority are content to accept positions in mercantile firms abroad, proclaim themselves exiles, and hold the firm belief that they are helping to maintain the Empire. But of all the methods that we have heard unfolded whereby the nomad may satisfy his longing to visit new fields and at the same time indulge his favourite hobby, the most brilliant is that adopted by the entomologist. In yesterday's issue we published an interview with a gentleman who has been sent out by a Honolulu association to discover a parasite, with an unpronounceable name which is warranted to kill at sight the cane "hopper"—whatever that may be. The entomologist in question has been travelling round Australia, the South Sea Islands, and various other parts of the world; or rather it should be said he has been, crawling round the world, for the main part of his duty seems to be exploring the roots of canes, searching for an insect destroyer which can only be seen through a microscope. What the Chinese peasant thinks when he discovers a European armed with a bottle, a microscope, and a butterfly-net squeezing through his canes it would be interesting to learn. Probably he comes to the conclusion that *fungshui* has sent a special representative to aid him in the cultivation of his sugar patch. It seems that the insect with the multi-syllabled name actually exists in Chinese canes, but, as the prospector would say, it cannot be obtained in paying quantities. It faithfully performs its task of exterminating the Chinese member of natural history who would nullify the planter's labour, but it has no wish to be captured and transported to Honolulu. It seems that in Honolulu millions of dollars' worth of damage is done to the canes by the vicious habits of an insect which also rejoices in a weird and wonderful name, and it is the purpose of the scientist to discover its mortal enemy. With that object the naturalist is travelling round the world following the bent of his mind, and seeking to benefit the planters of Honolulu. If, therefore, there are any with an aptitude for collecting insects and a desire to see the world at the expense of a long-suffering body of planters they can hardly do better than turn professional entomologists. Of course, in the course of their travels they happen to be coöperated by Australian aborigines, scalped by Dyaks, bamboozed by Chinese or kissed by Malays that will only add zest to the game. The really enthusiastic entomologist should have a livelier time than an elephant-hunter.

MORAL MANILA.

Since Great Britain abandoned State lotteries about a century ago we have all been compelled to do penance for our lapse from virtue; we have heaped sack cloth and ashes on our heads and declared that lotteries will not be permitted to exist on British soil. That does not apply of course to bishops and clergy who can hold raffles and lotteries in the name of bazaars to their heart's content, but we speak of the ordinary everyday class of people. Now, while nobody will declare that he believes in lotteries or even patronises them, it is safe to say that a goodly portion of Hongkong's population is interested in the drawings at Macao and Hankow. The law in Hongkong does not permit agents to sell tickets to private individuals in the Colony, but, as everybody knows, there is a great and flourishing trade in the proscribed goods in Hongkong, and there is scarcely a person who does not hope to bring off the grand coup one of these days, so that he may retire to enjoy the bleak winters of the old country. While the law forbids the sale of tickets in Hongkong, it does not say that people shall not possess tickets. It is even possible to receive tickets from Macao direct, for the Post Office authorities have not yet established an inquisitorial department in which letters from Macao are opened and inspected. But in the Philippines the Customs officers—not the police—are empowered to open all letters suspected of containing lottery tickets for the gambling community. Until recently the gay sparks of Manila were in the habit of speculating a few dollars every month on a Macao lottery ticket, in the hope that they might manage by some happy chance to liquidate their debts and get back to "God's country." Such profligacy horrified the staid and Puritanical fathers of Manila. It was a blot, a bar sinister, on the escutcheon of Manila's moral mandarins. And they determined accordingly that the free and independent people under the rule of the Insular Government should be no more tempted by the lottery syren. It was discovered, however, that although laws might be made against the sale of lottery tickets in the Philippines the "speculators" managed to attain their ends by sending to Hongkong for the crisp rolls and bringing them into Manila through the medium of the Post Office. Here was contumacy, indeed, and to extirpate the vice a law has now been enacted enabling the authorities to search the mails for lottery tickets which will be confiscated and destroyed. Not only that, but in case a stray coupon escape the sleuths of the Customs, it has been made a serious offence for any person to be found in possession of a

lottery ticket. Uncle Sam is becoming moral with a vengeance. They speak of paternal legislation in the British colonies, but the people of Manila are favoured with grand-motherly and maiden-cousin enactments. The other day a lottery ticket was captured in the Manila mail from Hongkong. The Customs men jumped upon it like a Moro chief in a fit. They consulted the laws; they turned up legal tomes till the sunlight was obscured by the dust of their exertions. But, unfortunately, they found that they have no power to confiscate or destroy lottery tickets—the law has not come into force. So reluctantly they came to the conclusion that the ticket must be returned "by special messenger" to the sender in Hongkong. It is a dread secret who will be entrusted with the precious ticket which tried to steal into law-abiding Manila like a thief in the night; but it is rumoured that some specially favoured, tried and proved shipmaster, who will take his oath on his honesty, and swear to reveal Old Glory all the days of his life, will be entrusted with the portentous mission. He will carry it to Hongkong and the police here will allow him to boast that he has it in his possession. And so the reptile is hung from the chest of the Manila Customs. But think of the joyful time when the feudal barons of Manila can hear the confiscated lottery coupons on a bonfire and proclaim their unctuous rectitude. The people of Hongkong may not be exactly free and independent, but at any rate the law makers are not always altogether ridiculous.

HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

(23rd August.) Australia's policy of appointing commercial agents to represent the various States of the Commonwealth in the markets of the Far East is thoroughly sound if carried into full effect. From time to time a commercial agent from one or other of the States visits Hongkong and promptly makes his presence known. The Press is bombarded with scraps of news relating to the district represented by the agent, merchants are invited to make suggestions, and the agent declares himself prepared to deal with a whole host of other things connected with matters commercial. If the agent is a hustler, the people of Hongkong might well believe for the space of a few days that there was only one exporting country on the face of the globe and that Australia was the only one. But as a rule the agent is not so anxious to export as to import, and he is himself out of the globe before he has been directly or indirectly benefited by communicating with the Australian representative. In short is the visit usually paid by these agents to Hongkong that it is difficult to see how Australian trade derives any advantage whatever from the flying trip paid to South China. The other day we had in Hongkong an official appointed by the Government of Queensland. There is no doubt whatever that there should be an expanding trade between this port and the chief ports of Queensland, and as a matter of fact, while the agent was here new ideas on the subject of trade interchange were instilled into the mind of several Chinese importers. But before the real benefit of the visit to Hongkong could be made apparent, the Queensland representative was off to some other part of the East. At present, it only intends to remain a few days in the Colony it is hardly likely that the interests of the Australian State will be greatly furthered. Some of the agents bring samples of the products which can be supplied by the merchants of their respective States; others come for hints as to what is likely to be acceptable, while others seem to come with their whole object as life to soothe commercial travellers are never long from finding in one place to do good. They fit about like butterflies and, no doubt, for a brief second, recall to the minds of merchants here that there is such a place as Australia, but the moment their back is turned Australia is forgotten and whatever an agent might have achieved on one visit will be done all over again on the next. The policy of sending commercial agents is, as we have said, a thoroughly sound one, but in practice little is accomplished by these touring for custom. What could be more absurd than to appoint an agent to a district covering Japan, China and Russia-in-Asia? Yet some of the States seem to think that their representative can cover all that ground; while another representative proclaims the unsuitability of Australian commodities for India, China, Siam, the Federated Malay States, Borneo and India. The thing is ridiculous. It is not even possible for an agent to look after the interests of Hongkong and Shanghai at one and the same time. Either the Governments of the Australian States are utterly unreasonable in their demands on their representatives or the latter are over-confident of their own powers. An Australian State hopes to have a permanent and mutually beneficial connection with Hongkong; for instance, it must have a resident agent who is not merely an official nominee but directly in touch with the merchants of his own country. That agent should be required to open an office where the chief products of his State could be displayed and he should be in a position to book orders. A hustler in the shape of an Australian spellbinder is not wanted in Hongkong. If the man of business, who thinks business, that can develop the inter-colonial trade. For it should be remembered that the connection would undoubtedly lead to a vast and prosperous country which is advancing by giant strides. It is acquiring new tastes and adopting the latest ideas every day. Just at this moment Australia has an opportunity to gain a footing in the country, but it is allowed to pass. If other countries are allowed to forestall the merchants of the Commonwealth, then Australia can while for the trade. Merchants in the different States should combine to establish a depot at each large centre, at Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore, where their goods could be shown, advice regarding exports and imports obtained, and ideas exchanged—a perpetual Australian exposition of colonial products, in fact. The cost would be comparatively trifling, infinitesimal, indeed, in comparison with the trade developed. If that scheme proved a failure then it could be given up, but it would certainly do more to advance Australian interests in Hongkong than a dozen visits at irregular intervals by accredited Government agents, who when once they have been seen, are never seen again. The Chinese merchant is not to be rushed into a transaction, and the Australians have to learn that, before they will achieve anything in the way of a trade connection in South China.

THE HEINOUS OFFENCE OF FLYING KITES.

In spite of their multifarious duties the police force in Hongkong, it is gratifying to observe, manage to find a few spare moments to devote to the preservation of the peace of the city. From a case which was heard at the Magistracy yesterday it is plain that the more ethically-minded members of the force have been more exercised of late by the appearance of sundry kites and strings hanging to the telephone wires in the Chinese quarter of the city, that is to say, the West End. The beauties of the suburban district were marred, they felt, by these artificial creepers and the harmony of the vista was destroyed. Searching for a cause to account for the strange phenomenon an acute inspector discovered that these telephonic appendages were nothing more or less than the remnants of kites which had been flown by some daring rascals whose ages ranged from three to eight years. Not being imbued with that public spirit which should animate the true citizen, the people who live in the direction of Station Street have not murmured against the vagaries of the youth in their district. It does not appear that they have even complained of the eyesore, and there is reason to believe that certain individuals—who are being closely shadowed and are here advised to stop their mischievous pranks—once and for all—have actually incited the youthful dare-devils to fly kites, going the length of paying for these weapons of war and in some cases actually manufacturing kites for low-breakers. It is just possible that the venerable kites of eight years ago, which are certainly known better, had never heard that there is an Ordinance against the flying of kites in Hongkong, at any rate in the vicinity of telephone wires. But ignorance of the law is no excuse. It was their duty, as it is the duty of every member of society, to make themselves acquainted with the law on the subject. They should have known that since the passing of the Ordinance they should have themselves or their sons or on trees or anything else that projects. And that being so, the parents, who are equally to blame, should have warned their offspring. It might be urged that they were only experimenting with the view of discovering the lifting capacity of kites. But how do we know that there is not some dark plot beneath all this kite flying? How do we know that the stalwarts of eight years of age, are not flowers or members of the "Ting" society, and that the most nefarious designs against life and property? But granting, for the sake of argument, that the motive of the prodigies of eight years is an innocent one, why do they not leave their haunts in the congested districts of the city? There is a beautiful garden for children at the Peak, specially provided by the Government, where kites may be flown without fear of the interference by police inspectors. The children, who are testing the value of kites may be pursued to one's heart's content. It may be reached by the aerial railway and the kite-fliers may enjoy the refreshing breezes of the hills while following their curious bent. Of course, as we have shown, there is an Ordinance against kite-flying, but it does not apply to the Peak—just as there is no marriage law in heaven so there is no penal code at the Peak. It is extremely satisfactory that the police have issued the Ordinance against the flying of kites, for we may now expect a crusade against those ruffians of eight years of age who flaunt their violations and actually allow their kites to be caught in the telephone wires. Such rascality might well disorganise the entire business of the greatest shipping port in the world. We have reached an enlightened stage in these days, and the kite-flying, and hobnob fancy they can fly kites wherever they please—instead of confining them to the beautiful grounds specially laid out for them 1,800 feet above the level of the sea where "every prospect pleases and 'not even' man is vile"—then they must be taught a lesson that will not be forgotten in a hurry. The individual of eight years who was charged at the Magistracy yesterday was allowed to go with a simple caution, but, regret that he was not informed of the maximum term of imprisonment to which he had rendered himself liable by contravening the Kite-flying Ordinance. However, we suppose that if any other case occurs the offender will not be treated so lightly. There are other forms of flying "kites" but as they partake of the nature of a business transaction they are strictly protected. One thing is certain, Hongkong is certainly forging ahead as a civilising and democratic Colony.

JAPANESE WEAPONS IN CANTON.

Unless we are much mistaken, there is more underlying the latest order issued by the Viceroy at Canton than appears on the surface. Of late, Japanese air-guns and swords have been arriving at Canton in increasing numbers, and being described as "imitation" rifles, these so-called harmless weapons have passed the Customs without question. Not being subject to the provisions enacted with reference to the importation of arms, these air-guns and swords have been acquired by dealers owing no responsibility to the Government and in no way liable to state whether the weapons have gone or to whom they have been sold. In view of the military spirit which seems to have taken possession of the natives of South China, it can be understood that there has been a large sale of these imitation guns and toy swords, which have no doubt been purchased by parents to encourage their children to participate in the general movement. But it is quite conceivable that among the many thousands of "rifles" imported there have been several which hardly deserved the appellation of "imitation." As every one knows, there is a ready sale in China for arms which have escaped the scrutiny of the Customs officials and were an enterprising dealer to manoeuvre some cases of rifles through the Customs and dispose of them to the secret societies he would not only secure a rich reward for his trouble but would also be "protected" in times of rebellion. The Viceroy has therefore issued a notification to the effect that importers of air-guns and swords must produce Government Store Certificates before they will be granted permission to land the goods. The regulation is decidedly reasonable and will be obeyed by all who trade in an honest and straightforward fashion, but it will hit the dealers who have been chuckling as they outwitted the Chinese authorities. While we have recently had reason to believe that Chinese dealers operating from Hongkong have managed to supply the desperadoes on the West River with arms and ammunition, the police authorities manage to keep such a stringent hold on gunshop proprietors that the passage of arms in any great quantity between the Colony and the mainland is not merely difficult and dangerous but almost impossible. On the other hand there must be a vast number of weapons in Japan which are needed no longer now that the war is finished. And our astute allies are not likely to allow a golden opportunity to slip past if they can see a chance to make a surreptitious dollar. Of course, the Viceroy does not say in so many words that he suspects that the consignments of "imitation"

firearms from Japan are not always what they seem, but it is one of the conclusions which the average reader will come to on reading the terms of the notification to the Customs stations. The action of the Viceroy will be commended by the authorities in Hongkong as well as by those having commercial interests at stake in South China. It has been found that people perfectly content to follow their usual agricultural pursuits under ordinary circumstances have suddenly developed a flamboyant spirit of martial ardour when presented with a rifle and a few rounds of ammunition, and the least inducement has led them to abandon their toil in the fields in order that they may have an opportunity of shooting something. A pirate without a weapon is absurd, and even an "imitation" sword or an alleged air-gun will give him that modicum of courage which may lead to the most unhappy results. But what the Viceroy is probably concerned about is the circulation of firearms among the restless spirits in the interior. There are vast stretches of country on the borders of Yunnan which cannot possibly be properly supervised by the emissaries of the Central Government, and it is in these districts that a spark might light a flame which would spread over the Two Kwang. In the eyes of the Viceroy, judging from recent events, the West River pirates are regarded more as a nuisance, than anything else. Without mistaking the West River would lack that spice of excitement and adventure which makes it so popular; in fact, the West River would lose the reputation which it has sedulously sought to acquire for centuries. In the opinion of the Provincial authorities, the pirates are merely goats or, at the worst, a mild form of the mosquito plague, but rebels in the interior are a menace to the Government itself and cannot be tolerated. It is highly important, then, that they should be prevented from acquiring arms at all hazards. If the Japanese have been sending arms and ammunition into China under the designation of air-guns and pellets and imitation rifles it is to be feared that they will have to adopt some other method of evading the law if they intend to continue the trade.

SNOBBERY IN HONGKONG.

Crown Colonies such as Hongkong seem to breed a special type of the genus snob, who has little or nothing to plume himself upon except a stiff neck and a family and the accident of birth. In many ways those parties in Hongkong who long to be described as the *bon ton*, have given evidence of their inalienable right to be considered the salt of the earth, although to lower mortals the salt has lost much of its savour. Living as they do in a vitiated atmosphere they are seldom able to comprehend the vitality which flows in less aristocratic blood, and being pitch-forked into high positions, they are above and beyond the reach of the slightest reference by police inspectors. The term "lower level," a term which will be readily understood in Hongkong. But with all their gimcrack pranks and airs, it has generally been allowed that the members of the "hippie suckles," who design to grace Hongkong with their presence for a few years, are not publicly devoid of a reasonable amount of consideration for those so ineffectually inferior to them in every respect. It is curious that the police have issued the "lower level" which lives on nothing but its trade, and anyone bearing the sign-manual of the tradesman must shut himself up in a cellar and pray for his sins. But racial pride and official scorn are somewhat new features of life in Hongkong. No doubt it is a fine thing to have an ancestry ranging back to that prince of filibusters, William the Conqueror, and to number amongst one's stock a lost of regiments, but these things which the wise man says nothing about and would fain try to forget. Lately, however, it would seem that a wave of racial feeling has passed over a section of those who are connected with, yet do not belong to, the community. Possibly, in the rarefied air of the heights there is an understood qualification for admittance to the sphere of the blest, but it is not made apparent to the public gaze. A circumstance has occurred, however, which shows that it exists in all its pristine beauty. Recently, a gentleman who is known to everybody in Hongkong, whose works of benevolence and philanthropy have been acclaimed by Governors galore, and by the present occupant of the gubernatorial chair in particular, who is found wherever the people of Hongkong assemble, and who in his own profession has gained a high reputation, has been suddenly disqualified for membership of a certain club in Hongkong. Nobody dreams that any possible exception could be taken to his candidature; his record was all that could be desired. Indeed, his record would compare favourably with—but that is beside the question. All at once there was a rustling in the dovecotes. A certain official, who is only here for the time necessary to become entangled in racial questions, suddenly disqualifies a man for racial reasons. As a candidate, the candidate who has been prevailed upon to come forward was all that the rules and regulations of the club required, but what matter rules and regulations when a gentleman holding a portfolio in the Government also holds a racial bias? The candidate, like His Excellency the Governor, was an Englishman; but the candidate, like His Excellency the Governor, was a Jew. In fact, the candidate who started that religion known as Christianity. In the eyes of this abnormally-minded gentleman holding, as we have said, an office of sorts in the administration of the Colony, there is no greater offence than to belong to the Semitic family. Although this official is only here for a few years, he has solved that, so long as he has a say in the matter, the club should be closed to all who are not of his blood. It is one of the deepest misfortunes of his life that during his absence from the Colony—on leave and on full pay—some of his mortal enemies were received into this particular club and actually embraced as friends, right good men and true. As soon as he heard that the candidate in question had been proposed he proceeded to business, and synopses around him he spoke to them eloquently of how the club would be debased should the candidate be admitted. He did not say that His Majesty the King belongs to half a dozen clubs which honour Jews as members, or that Queen Victoria had the warmest feeling for a Jew who moulded the Empire, or that the Emperor of Russia had called upon his friends, if they loved him, if they hoped to have the light of his countenance, to black-bail the candidate. The meeting was held at the club, the objector and his friends turned up in great force and the candidate was ignominiously ejected. Now, we hold no brief for Jews or Gentiles, nor do we hold a strong prejudice against the Empire, but it is in Hongkong that a trumpety official who is in Hongkong by the grace of God and the adventitious circumstance of birth has no right whatever to interfere in a matter which does not concern him. Hongkong has not been made by officials nor is its prosperity the result of official efforts. It does not depend upon officials who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, but it does depend upon the men

who have made Hongkong their home. When did an official bestow gifts on the community? When did an official show that he was a philanthropist by nature or inclination? What right has an official to differentiate between the races in Hongkong? And what right has he to exercise the influence which he has obtained from the Crown against any race in particular? Because his position vests him with some power and thereby brings a number of creatures crawling to his feet, is that any reason why he should not be the part of the noble Nero or the 'cute Caligula'? The act on of the opposition is contemptible. It might be pardoned had the candidate been a career blunderer or beset by underhand trickery or base actions opposed to the term "gentleman"—that badly-used term—but there was nothing to rake up against him. Of course, the ex-candidate can afford to snap his fingers at the official and the whole jing-bang of his toadies, but it is not pleasant to know that such people exist in Hongkong. It is an affliction which should be swept out by some moral machine regenerator. There is only one consolation that the official responsible for this disgraceful piece of snobbery, racial prejudice, and abuse of position, backed up by some unfortunate who use the "servant's entrance at the back," is not a fixture in the Colony, and the Colony can well afford to do without him and his like.

HONGKONG STUDENTS.

It frequently happens that in watching the rapid development of the Chinese on the mainland, their vigour in adopting and following western principles, people are led to look at the progress which Hongkong students are making. We have noted the rush of the Cantonese to bring the capital of South China into line with modern cities; we have recorded the enthusiasm with which operations in connection with the extension of the railway system, the construction of waterworks, the bunding of the river, and the proposals to carry out reproductive works generally have been taken up; and we have also called attention to the eager demand for a higher education among Chinese scholars. But while the native element in Hongkong is to some extent deterred from interfering with the administration of a Crown Colony, it can and does show the same anxiety to fit its sons and protégés with an education which will enable them to take their place, and an honourable place, among those belonging to the learned professions. It has become a matter of almost daily occurrence to record the success of some Hongkong student at the universities of England and America. Only a few days ago we were enabled to give a striking picture of adversity conquered by industry, when a student who had passed through Queen's College managed by dint of great perseverance, combined with thrift and ambition, to reach an American university in order to complete his studies. The knowledge he had imbibed at the feet of the Gualanais of Queen's College had opened his eyes to the advantages of a sound and thorough education. The curriculum of the College had presented no difficulties to him and at length he completed his studies so far as Hongkong was concerned. But as knowledge breeds a craving for knowledge and opens the eyes of the wide-awake youth to the immensity of his ignorance, he determined to acquire the mental polish of the west. Like many another boy in Hongkong, and in other parts of the Empire, the student in question had no own sake, the student in the door of the American universities but until he had the wherewithal to pass the gatekeeper he might as well stay at home. This youth had the true spirit. He buckled to work, laboured as a tin-miner, lived on the bare necessities of life and saved money. From one situation to another he went, always leaving his ultimate goal in sight. By a series of chances, they might be called lucky chances were it not that the student had been moulded in the struggle, the youth was selected by the Chinese Government as one of those who should finish their education in America. As the result of his frugality, industry, "self-help" as Smiles would put it, the youth has attained the first part of the aim, attendance at a western university. That is one of the many cases there are probably many more, and there are many of the Hongkong students who are prosecuting their studies in England and America. No doubt, there are several of whom we never hear, those, for example, who show no signs of brilliancy but plod along the laborious path of knowledge. It is very gratifying to parents and guardians to hear that those they are interested in are doing well in the field of the intellect. But while brilliancy and good sense are very fine things in their own right and inspire respect, it is not always the Snr Wrangler whose after-career is most edifying. The occupant of the back benches is very frequently the better man—certainly he is "get there" often than the much-bellauded heroes of the university. It is probable, therefore, that there are many attending western universities whose time has not yet been so well described as successful and the rest of it is a neglected, a goodly proportion of those who have gone from Hongkong are shedding lustre on the Colony. They have not confined themselves to one or any branch of the professions. At the present time, there are Hongkong boys in England qualifying to become barristers, doctors, civil and mechanical engineers, electricians, and we may take it for granted, Hongkong students were admitted to the Edinburgh bar. Edinburgh is turning out M.B.s. intended for Hongkong by the dozen, while America is doing her best to supply the needs of Hongkong and China. We hear about the lawyers and the doctors, but we have no means of telling how many are qualifying for the technical professions, mainly because they do not obtain that public prominence which attaches to those who are authorised to heal the sick or to settle—occasionally, it is to be feared—to foster—disputes. All this means that within a few years Hongkong will be in a position to dispense with the carpet-bagger. The affairs of Hongkong will be managed by those who have been born and bred in Hongkong, who owe to Hongkong the position they occupy, and whose home is Hongkong. The only danger is that some of the "stared" men will return with such an exaggerated idea of their own importance that they would fancy it derogatory to their dignity to flick the cigar-ash off their waistcoat, but we will hope for the best. As a rule Chinese do not become puffed up with foolish pride, but you never know. It is a favourable augury for the future of Hongkong that those students are in training for the real work of the future, for they will not resemble the mass of people who come to Hongkong for a day, having no real interest in the place. It is upon the men who look to Hongkong as their home, where they hope their bones will lie, that the prosperity of the Colony will ultimately rest.

THE coxswain of the steam-lu-ch *Grichan* was charged this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Police Court, and ordered to pay a fine of \$7 for playing on the harbour, at 2.20 a.m., on the 24th instant, without carrying a bright light at his masthead.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NEW NAVAL STATIONS.

JAPAN LEAVES PORTS FROM KOREA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th August, 2.15 p.m.

Korea has agreed to lease three ports to Japan.

It is intended to convert the ports into naval stations for the Japanese Navy.

JAPANESE INQUIRY.

QUESTION OF SEALING RIGHTS.

VANCOUVER CONSUL TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd August, 12.55 p.m.

Following the reports from the United States regarding the shooting of sealers in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, it is reported that Japan has decided to institute an investigation into the cause of the trouble.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver will probably be instructed to proceed to the Islands to report on the occurrence.

MANCHURIA'S OPEN DOOR.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FURTHER CONCESSION TO FOREIGN VESSELS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th August, 2.20 p.m.

It is officially announced by the Japanese Government that Tairen (Dahly) will be declared an open port on the 1st of September next.

No duties will be imposed on goods either entering or leaving the Kuangtung Province through Tairen.

It is further announced that foreign vessels will be permitted to trade between Tairen and the open ports of Japan.

[The above official announcement confirms the statement made by Baron Hayashi that Dahly would be opened to foreign trade on 1st September. The notification that vessels flying colours other than those of Japan will be permitted to trade between Tairen and the Japanese open ports is an unexpected concession. It is interesting to note that a Peking dispatch to the *Amoy* states that the questioning relating to the retrocession of Newchwang, the establishment of a Customs House at Tairen, and other matters relating to Manchuria are now being considered. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, and the Chinese Foreign Office are conducting negotiations on the subject.—Ed., H. K. T.]

THE DISPUTED SIGNATURE.

PLAINTIFF NON-SUITED.

The much adjudged case in which Sudha Singh sued Ha Hsu for recovery of the sum of \$30, alleged to be due on a promissory note, signed by the defendant in favour of plaintiff. Both parties were stated to be employed at the Sugar Refinery, as watchman and fitter, respectively.

Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person.

His Honour: Well, now, Mr. Gardiner, have you secured your witness? I don't think it is much good your going on.

Mr. Gardiner: I have not got the European, but I have the No. 1 fitter employed at the Sugar Refinery.

His Honour: Well, I'll hear him, but I don't see the use of it; your own witnesses contradicted each other, about where the money was paid.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, I think there was some mistake there, my Lord, the man—

His Honour: Oh, no, there wasn't. The plaintiff said the money was paid, and the note signed in a shop opposite Jardine's Bazaar, then comes his own witness who says the transaction took place near the Wanchai Market. The men from the shop were not produced, and I sent both parties with the plaintiff to go and find them, when they all said they did not know either of the parties, and know nothing about the transaction.

Mr. Gardiner: It was only a tea-shop, my Lord, and it is quite likely that the money could be paid and the note signed without any of the jobs in the shop noticing what was going on.

His Honour: Yes, that is quite possible; go on.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, I'll put this man in the box.

His Honour: You can if you like, of course; I'll hear him, but I have told you before I am not inclined to believe them.

Cheung Wai Tong said he was the No. 1 fitter at the Sugar Refinery Company; he did not know Ah Hsu—there was no man employed at the Sugar Refinery there was Ah Po, or Chan Ah Po. Defendant was the man known as Ah Po.

His Honour: "Ah" is nothing, it has no meaning; it is a common affix to the first name. The man has admitted that his name is Chan Ah Po, though he is known as Ha. Han Wines (pointing to defendant): This Chan Ah Po, or Ha Hsu.

His Honour: What do you know about this transaction?

Witness: I don't know anything at all.

His Honour: The plaintiff has no case and must be non-suited, with costs.

Defendant: My Lord, I want to be allowed to say something.

His Honour: Alright; what do you want to say?

Defendant: I want to bring an action against these people.

His Honour: You can do as you like about that; you do not require my permission, but I am afraid you will waste your money.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BOY.

21st inst.

Chan Tam, an unemployed coolie, was ordered by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, this morning, to be held in police custody for one week pending investigations to be made by the Yau-mai-ti police, primarily to find out if the boy was kidnapped. Chan Tam, a boy named Chau Ching from his father's house, at No. 19, Station Street South, and holding him for ransom. About six months ago, the boy's father, a tailor by profession, took in defendant, fed and kept him until the 14th instant, free of charge. During his stay in the tailor's house, the accused was acknowledged as one of the family and he was known to the boy as uncle. Late on the night of the 14th or early on the morning of the 15th, defendant disappeared from the house, and it is alleged he took the boy, too, for the latter has not been seen since. When the loss was discovered, the boy's father reported the matter at Yau-mai-ti Police Station, but no progress could be made by the police as it was reported defendant had left for Canton. Yesterday morning the tailor met defendant in the street. The accused approached him and said: "There are many ransoms being offered for you? If there is you will get him back in a couple of days, by handing me the money, if not, he will be sold." The tailor gave the defendant in charge; at first he refused to talk, when questioned at the station. Once he said the lad was being confined in a house at Mongkok, but when the house was visited the boy could not be found. The name was said to be Hung-hung. Anyways the coolie was charged and reports later arrived at the station that the boy was on a junk at Po Tai Ling, Chinese territory, out of the jurisdiction of the police. The tailor offered all kinds of remuneration to get back his son and even offered to engage a launch, provided the police would accompany him, to look for the boy. It was said that the tailor has despatched men to Po Tai Ling to get back the boy; whether the keepers of the boy will hand him over is another question, but the police, so long as he is in Chinese territory, are doing nothing in the matter. The outcome is awaited with interest.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY TRICK.

HEAD GARDENER UNDER ARREST.

22nd inst.

At the instance of Inspector Ritchie, the head gardener (Lo Kwai) of the Botanical Gardens was arraigned before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of receiving the sum of \$140 from a farmer named Wong I on, on the 1st instant, by means of a false and untrue statement, pleaded not guilty and intimated that it was his intention of engaging a lawyer. On the 19th instant, as alleged, the defendant went to a certain house at Tai Hang village to visit some friends. At the house he met the farmer and, during a conversation, it was said the farmer handed accused \$140 for the latter to get him a licence to cut trees on Crown land. The defendant was alleged to have taken the money, saying that he would get him the required licence. After several days of waiting the farmer visited accused and spoke about the licence. The accused said he could not obtain it, and when asked to return the money refused to do so.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

A CHINAMAN'S STORY.

23rd inst.

According to police information, a serious case of highway robbery occurred at Kowloon yesterday, the robbers being Indians, who are alleged to belong to the native regiment now stationed at Kowloon. It appears that on the night of the 21st instant, a foreman in some works on the peninsula was walking along Robinson Road, near the Kowloon Dispensary, when he was accosted by three Indians. They asked him to hand over all the money he carried in his pockets, and threatened that if he made any noise or drew the attention of any passers-by he would be maltreated. The Chinaman, who was greatly scared, turned out his pockets and handed all the money, which amounted to \$13 3/4, to the robbers. They then left the Chinaman. The coolie made for the nearest police station, where he related his story, and the matter is at present in the hands of the police.

AN ELOPEMENT IN CHINA.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.

A Chinese shopkeeper, carrying on business in the interior of China, related a story to Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, showing how his wife, without the least provocation, left his protection and came to Hongkong with another man. That man, Lam Chak Chun, alias Lam U, a coolie, was charged this morning with harbouring another man's wife. He said that he married his wife when he was 27 years of age—she was now 43 years of age. His marriage was legal, only 17 years of age. His marriage was legal, according to the laws of China. There certainly was a go-between, a marriage document—which was lost—and the usual wedding chairs and the firing of crackers. He said that he was an honest trader, his wife always had plenty of rice to eat, he never assaulted her, he was not a gambler or a robber, yet she ran away with another man. His Worship asked the witness to describe the circumstances under which his wife disappeared. He said that accused was a classmate of his, and a frequent visitor to his house. One day last year witness left the village to go to purchase goods for his shop. When he returned, his wife had disappeared, not forgetting, however, to remove her boxes. He made inquiries of the neighbours and he was told that accused had taken her away. Witness checked her to Hongkong and invoked the aid of the police, and yesterday when he visited No. 9, Bowring Canal, he saw his wife sitting near a table rolling cigarettes. The accused was also there and was arrested.

Defendant denied harbouring the woman in the Colony. He was on friendly terms with her in the interior, but he never eloped with her. On the day he was alleged to have taken the woman away from her home defendant said he went to her house to look for her husband and then he learnt that the man had left the village and would not return until late that evening. He went into the house, had a cup of tea and a conversation with the shopkeeper's wife; then he borrowed 25 shen from her and went to Hongkong. The woman accused knowing or even coming to the Colony with the defendant.

His Worship said that it appeared to him defendant lived on what the woman made. She went out to work, while he remained at home and nursed the child. Accused was fined \$100, or in default three months' hard labour.

LOOKING FOR A PARASITE.
A SCIENTIST'S HOBBY IN CHINA.

Under rather interesting conditions a

Mr. Muir, the well-known entomologist, who is employed by the Honolulu Agricultural Association, to hunt for a cecropia fly the world over. The encounter took place at Castle Peak, New Territory, on Sunday last, and was purely accidental. The entomologist occupied nearly the whole day, butterfly-net in hand, and a bag containing different apparatus slung over his shoulder, hunting for insects. Mr. Muir paid special attention to grape vines and to cane trees. He was seen on many occasions groping on the ground, examining parts of the sugarcane that were infested with insects, cutting up pieces of dead leaves, scrutinising them with a microscope, and slipping them carefully into a bottle, of which he carried several. Insects discovered in sugar-cane, on the leaves of the grape-vines, etc., were treated in a similar manner and placed in separate phials.

be interviewed. On entering Mr. Muir's sanctum all kinds of material relating to his work were on view. Special trunks were ranged about the room for dispatching fruit to the association, and on a table stood dozens of phials, each containing some kind of queer-looking insects.

—Mr. Muir was asked to state his mission in China, and to relate some of his experiences in the course of his explorations, as it was known that Mr. Muir had encountered some strange adventures in Central Africa and in the Fiji Islands.

—Mr. Muir said he cannot give you an account of his experiences in insect-busting. Although they are many and varied I prefer nothing to say about them. As regards my mission here," continued Mr. Muir, "I shall be glad to supply you with any particulars you require, and it will be of interest to many in this part of the world."

"What particular insect are you looking for?" asked our representative.

"The hopper, or to give it its proper name, the *Perkinsiella saccharicida*. This insect lives in cane fields and has been doing millions of dollar's' worth of damage to the sugar-cane in Honolulu, and I have been sent to look for it here."

"And do you expect to find it here?"

Mr. Muir, laughingly, said that China is indeed a very large place to look for a fly, but he expected to find it here, if not in Canton, in the neighborhood of China, because cane imported into Honolulu from China has been found to contain the leaf hopper."

"You have been looking for the 'hopper' in other parts of the world; have you found it?"

"Yes, I have located it in Fiji and Queensland, but I could not get the number I require," said Mr. Muir. "I have shipped to the plantation about 500,000 eggs of the sugar cane has decreased fifty per cent."

"And when you have discovered the whereabouts of the leaf hopper, what will be your next duty?"

"Then," replied Mr. Muir, "I will have my hands full. Immediately I have found the *Perkinsiella saccharicida*, I will go about looking for their enemies the parasites, which prey on the leaf hopper. I will take the eggs and send the bodies of the leaf hopper to the islands where to breed the parasites and ship them alive to Honolulu, where they will be let loose in the cane-fields to destroy the leaf hopper. You know it is no easy work getting the living parasite—which is so tiny that it is impossible to see it without a microscope—sent over thousands of miles of water."

"Then you expect that the leaf hopper does considerable damage to sugar-cane crops here too?"

"No," replied Mr. Muir, "I don't, because where the leaf hopper exists in China there are always their enemies the parasites near by."

"What do you think is done by poor farmers, say in China, to destroy insects which feed on their crops?"

Mr. Muir replied that a poisonous fluid was used to destroy insects continually on the crops. Any individual farmer was not in a position to engage a scientific man to attend to the pest, although he thought it part of the Government work to help poor farmers, for the reason of ridding a plantation of insects was to save its enemies to work and they were destroyed in the future. The speaker was of opinion that

country was worth nothing unless it produced something in the agricultural line.

PARCE AT KOWLOON.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

21st 1895

Thanks to the energy of Mr. G. Burnett, very enjoyable evening's entertainment was given last evening at the usual Monday evening concert, at the Kowloon Seamen's Institute and though indoor entertainments are not much in vogue just now, owing to the heat, hall was well filled. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted with vocal and instrumental items were Mr. Jack, Mr. Burnett, Mr. C. B. Howard, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Percy Brown. The entertainment concluded with the far "An Interrupted Honeymoon," which affords Mr. Burnett a part very much to his liking, a character study, of a down-at-the-heel territorial, who has been hastily summoned to put in a local melodrama; needless to say Mr. Burnett played the part for all it was worth and his clever and strenuous efforts evoked much merriment and applause. In the means every role of a newly married husband Mr. E. A. M. Williams was always amusingly held the interest of his sympathetic audience, as also did Miss Morris, who made a

A FRIENDLY RACE

FROM KOBE TO YOKOHAMA.

No little interest, it is stated, was aroused among the passengers by the *Empress of China* from Kobe, on the 9th inst., when the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* was observed to leave the pier a minute before the sailing hour, noon, proceed at full speed, down the harbour, consequent of this unusual alacrity in departure of the German steamer there some interest as to which would reach Yokohama first. The *Empress of China* left at 1 p.m., passed the *Prinz Eitel* during the course of the night, and at about one hour ahead the *Prinz Eitel*. The *Japan Gazette* received a letter from one of the passengers in which was stated that the passengers to Yokohama from Shanghai and other ports by the *Empress of China* would long remember a very pleasant voyage. "The run from Kobe to Yokohama journeyed with a breeze," was the expression mentioned, as well as the fact that the German steamer *Prinz Eitel* *Friedrich* was passed a stint of 3 or 4 miles, was caught, passed and finally beaten by a good houseboat. I am told there was no race and I believe it is the effect was just the same, and was as enjoyed by all on board as if it had been arranged for their benefit."

SANITARY BOARD.

21st inst.
The usual bi-monthly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board room, when the following business was transacted:—

HONES IN CLARENCE TERRACE.
The following letter was read in reply to an application for permission to erect storehouses for the storing of cow-bones, in Clarence Terrace:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
10th August, 1906.
Sir,—Referring to your letter, No. 119, of the 28th ult., I am directed to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is unable to grant the application to erect stores in Clarence Terrace for storing bones.

I am to request that you will be good enough to inform the applicants of this decision.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) T. Seacombe Smith,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.
The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: The Board ought to have seen there was suitable storage for bones before granting the licence.

COMPENSATION AFTER CLEANING.
The following minute by the Principal Civil Medical Officer relative to the compensation for damage done during the cleaning and disinfecting of premises, was submitted, in which it was said: In accordance with the instructions contained in the Colonial Secretary's letter of July 27th, 1906, arrangements have been made for the payment of compensation for property destroyed or damaged in connection with the cleaning and disinfection of premises under section 89 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and under the "Prevention of Contagious Diseases" bye-laws, when the case of infection has been duly reported. In all other cases (in which compensation is not payable) every effort will be made to leave the premises in a presentable condition, by removing nails from beams where ceilings have been taken down, by filling in holes left by removing beams, and by limewashing, or painting wood-work or brick-work which has been exposed in the process of disinfection.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: The last part of the minute is not quite satisfactory. The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: I should like to know the sums spent on this compensation, during, say, the years 1904, 1905, and up to date this year.

The Secretary minutes:—

1904—\$186.00
1905—\$119.70
1906—\$1,500.00 (approximately)

FLOOR REPAIRING.
Messrs. Palmer and Turner submitted an application for the withdrawal of the Board's notice for the repairing of the floors of Nos. 17 and 21, Riverside Street. In making the application they stated that the premises were occupied by a carpenter's and joiner's shops, respectively, and owing to the nature of the work carried on it was absolutely impossible to keep the floors in any sort of repair.

Mr. Humphreys minutes: Withdraw.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt minutes: I understand from the Inspector's report that the people are sleeping on the ground floor; is this correct?

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: When was the concrete first laid? And who inspected the work?
The Secretary: In 1897. Probably Mr. Wheel.

The Hon. the President: New notices to "make good" should be served, but in the cases where the lime-concrete has perished it will have to be re-laid.

LIME-WASHING.
The returns for the fortnight, ending 31st July, showed that 668 houses were white-washed and cleaned under the supervision of the Sanitary Officers.

MACAO MORTALITY.
The mortality return from Macao for the week ending 6th August, 1906, showed the mortality to be at the rate of 27.8 per 1,000.

OVERCROWDING.
The return of the inspectors showed that during the month of July there was a serious overcrowding in the various health districts of the City. As a result, 369 persons were ordered to vacate the overcrowded floors.

CONCRETE QUESTION.

21st inst.
At the Sanitary Board meeting to-day, a letter from Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master was read in which they said they had been instructed by Messrs. Chu Shiu Tong, Chu Chan, and Chu Tsung, with reference to a batch of 17 notices served on them by the Board requiring them to "re-concrete" (and in one case "repair") the ground surfaces of various rooms and kitchens of their respective premises at Hing Loong Street, and No. 105, Queen's Road Central, to direct attention to the provisions of section 112 of the Ordinance, which makes no reference to "re-concrete" the entire ground surface of any domestic buildings, but only requires that the landlord or owner should "make good" such material of the floor as has been subsequently broken, excavated, or otherwise disturbed, or had perished. The premises were all inspected last year by an officer of the Board, and he found that only the concrete under the verandahs of two houses was unsound and the defect was at once remedied. The owners had within the last two years, in order to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance, spent no inconsiderable sum, besides which they had to deal with the objections of the tenants who had notified them that if exemptions in their cases were not made they would give up possession of the premises. They therefore requested that the matter might be brought before the notice of the Board, and that they might be informed whether the filling in the holes made by the inspector was all that was required to meet the justice of the case, as otherwise they were not only asked to spend a large sum of money, but run the risk of losing their tenants altogether.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: Who was the officer who inspected the buildings last year? Let his report be annexed. The notice to re-concrete should be withdrawn.

The Secretary replied: Inspector McEwen. Mr. Humphreys minutes: I am entirely opposed to notices being served by the Board, ordering yards to be re-concreted, as such notices are ultra vires, and when enforced inflict much damage on landlords and tenants who have been properly concerned the landlord should only be liable to keep it in repair.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes: I think the notice should be amended to say that only the broken surface need be made good. It is strange that when the premises were inspected last year only the concrete under the verandahs of Nos. 11 and 15 was condemned, whereas, now, every floor is condemned.

"DOCTORS DISAGREE."

21st inst.
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health the Government Analyst, and Bacteriologist, respectively, tested samples of water taken from a well in the back-ground of No. 22, Stanley Street.

The Government Analyst said he was of opinion that the water was fit for potable purposes. The Bacteriologist said the water was in his opinion unfit for drinking purposes.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: How can we reconcile the opinion of the Government Analyst with that of the Government Bacteriologist? Have samples of the town's water supply, which are always characterised as excellent, ever been submitted to the Government Bacteriologist?

Mr. Humphreys minutes: Quite simple. Bacteriology is one thing, analysis is another. The addition of a few thousand cultivated cholera or typhoid bacilli to a tumbling of pure Tipton water could not be detected either by the appearance of the water or an analysis of it. The analyst declares a water potable—that is virtually free from organic matter. The presence of organic matter is not always harmful, though it may easily become so, and afford favourable environments for harmful bacilli.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: Is this water used for drinking purposes by the people? If not the well should not be closed, as they are still suffering from want of water for cleansing purposes. Some of them do not get enough water for culinary purposes.

The Hon. the Registrar General: What is the history of this well? Is it a new one or an old one?

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt: If an analysis of water does not discover poisonous germs, the Government Analyst should not be asked to report when the result may be that he declares the water is fit for potable purposes, which a bacteriological test proves to be unfit for drinking. In future all such tests should be made by the Bacteriologist.

The Hon. the President: Both examinations are necessary to enable a medical officer to form a correct estimate of the value of the water for potable purposes.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.
ON THE KOWLOON SIDE.

21st inst.
At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board an application was submitted from the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, for a site for a Roman Catholic cemetery on the north side of the harbour.

This application was submitted to Government, and at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held to-day the following reply from Government was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
15th August, 1906.
Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 145 of the 9th inst., forwarding a letter relative to the appointment of a site for a cemetery on the north side of the harbour, I am directed to state that it is regretted that it is not possible to make provision in the 1907 estimates for the heavy expenditure which will be involved in the formation of a cemetery at Kowloon, to correspond with the one at Happy Valley, but that the necessity for such a cemetery is not being overlooked in the plans for laying out Kowloon.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) T. Seacombe Smith,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

CEMETERY FOR NATIVES.
The question of setting apart a site for a public cemetery for the villages of Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Cho Wan, Cha Ko Leng, and Lye-moon, having been submitted to the Sanitary Board, the matter was referred to the Hon. the Registrar General, whose reply, as follows, was read at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, to-day:—

I have seen the headmen of the parishes. They say it is all a question of expense. If the burial take place behind the villages the cost, exclusive of coffins, is not more than 40 cents, paid to the men who carry the coffin and dig the grave. If the body has to be taken to Kowloon a boat has to be hired at an expense of \$1, which sounds rather large, and it has to be paid to an undertaker there—the sexton refusing to allow burial, unless they are undertaken by an undertaker. I see no harm in a cemetery being opened at the site suggested; cemeteries can always be closed and planted. And anyway when you get a cemetery you get an open space. The number of the inhabitants in the four villages in question is about 1,300. The lot in question for this site is a piece of land measuring 330 feet by 200 feet locally called Tsung Loong Tin, and situated at District No. 31b, just at the back of the villages mentioned.

FIGHTING SEAMEN.
DID THEY DISOBEY ORDERS?

22nd inst.
A case which will be of interest to mariners was heard at the Police Court this morning when three men employed on board the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lai Sang*, were charged with "disobeying the lawful commands of the captain," yesterday in the harbour.

Mr. P. W. Golding, of Messrs. Golding and Barlow, appeared on behalf of the captain of the *Lai Sang*.

The men, who had probably been schooled before appearing before Mr. Hareland, denied the charge.

Mr. Golding said that of late there had been much trouble on board the steamer, between the Chinese employees and Indian passengers. The first two defendants were saloon cooks and the third, accused the company's boy.

They were turned by the captain lately not to fight with the Indians, and during the last fight several Indians were scalded with boiling water.

His Worship held that the defendants could not be held guilty of disobedience.

Mr. Golding—They disobeyed his lawful commands, your Worship.

His Worship—Supposing I ordered a man not to steal and he stole, that would not be—

Mr. Golding—I that is a lawful command.

His Worship—No, I cannot convict the defendants under this charge. You can have the defendants charged with fighting.

Mr. Golding—Very well, your Worship. The charge was accordingly altered, and the defendants pleaded guilty to fighting.

Mr. Golding submitted that they had had plenty of trouble with the men, and suggested that they be made an example, so that it would be a lesson to others.

His Worship fined each accused \$5, and bound them over in the sum of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

LIABILITY OF COMPANIES.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

21st inst.
Before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court, the Registrar of Companies proceeded against the Sam Chuy Brick, Tile and Timber Co., Ltd., on two counts. Firstly, it was alleged the defendant firm, being a company, and registered under the Companies Ordinance of 1865, unlawfully failed to forward to the Registrar the returns for 1905 and 1906, as prescribed in Section 30 of Ordinance 1 of 1865; on the second count, it was said the defendant firm neglected to notify the Registrar of the change of the company's offices, from 150, Queen's Road West to No. 2, New Street.

The manager of the defendant firm pleaded guilty to both charges.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny's and Bowley (Crown Solicitors), appeared for the prosecution, and said that the most aggravating part of the case was that the defendant firm had been served with notices calling for the returns, but they paid no notice to them whatever. The returns should have been sent in, before the end of each year—in May—hitherto it was in April.

The representative of the defendant firm stated that in the third month of this year the firm's accountant fell sick and died the following month. The *fata* of the firm were scared, thinking perhaps the accountant had died of plague, and the company's offices were changed. As the returns were not sent out by the accountant before he fell sick, when he died there was no one to do it. When the Registrar wrote to the firm asking for the returns, he replied saying they were not ready.

His Worship said that the returns ought to have been sent in immediately after the annual general meeting had been held. Did Mr. Morrell know whether the defendant firm had held its meeting?

Mr. Morrell replied that he could not say, and could not find out. He knew, however, that the firm was going to wind up its business.

His Worship held that he could not then convict on the first charge, so that would have to be dropped. As regarded the firm changing its premises without notifying the authorities, he inquired whether defendant knew that the maximum penalty was \$50 per day, as long as they remained in the premises? The defendant firm had been in new premises, unknown to the authorities, for nearly two months, but as the prosecution did not wish to press the charge he imposed a fine of \$25, and the defendant would have to send in his returns at once.

THE HUNGHOON MURDER.
PRISONERS ON TRIAL.

21st inst.
The three coolies, who are alleged to have murdered a man at Tok-wan, Hunghoon, on the 15th instant, were placed before Mr. F. A. Hareland, at the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Sergeant O'Sullivan, of Hunghoon Police Station, prosecuted, and Mr. A. Harding represented the defendants.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, of the Kowloon mortuary, spoke as to the result of the post-mortem examination he held on deceased the day following the tragedy. He said that although death was due to hemorrhage, following the rupture of an enlarged spleen, there were no external wounds on the body of the deceased. The doctor was of opinion that death could have been caused by a blow. On his cross-examination, Dr. Macfarlane spoke as to the spleen complaint. A spleen could be ruptured in many ways. It could be done, as he already said, by a blow, or a fall, in a tussle, or a sudden jerk. A spleen, when considerably enlarged, could be very easily ruptured. At this point his Worship put in that the merest shove could rupture an enlarged spleen.

The particulars of the alleged murder were that deceased was supposed to have been a member of the "Gang of the lower deck" where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

"Move an inch and you'll be shot dead," he shouted.

A GAMBLING RAID.
CHINAMAN'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

21st inst.
A Chinese gambler had a most miraculous escape from being dragged to meet the gallows yesterday afternoon. Sergeant Appleton, in company with other officers, raided the second floor of No. 185, Station Street, Mongkok, at one o'clock yesterday. When the officers dashed into the room they saw a large crowd sitting round a table, on the centre of which was gambling paraphernalia. At the head of the table sat the banker—a woman. As soon as the police were noticed the woman sprang up, pushed the gambling things off the table, at the same time taking the gamblers by the back of the neck, and they were waiting outside, came in, and arrested the inmates, who were in a state of great excitement. One coolie ran to the verandah and jumped into the street—a distance of about 35 ft. His fall was broken in mid-air, for he struck some telegraph wires and then rolled on to the street, suffering not even a scratch. As soon as he alighted on terra firma he took to his heels and disappeared. The police then secured the men and the woman, who was charged with being a member of a gambling house. She was fined \$50 by Mr. Gompertz at the Police Court, this morning, and the men \$5 each.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

21st inst.
The following are the highest scores for the Governor's Cup for the month of August, 1906, at 200 yards range. There were 124 entries:—

A. J. W. Watt	59-11=70
H. W. Bird	58-12=70
W. J. Saunders	51-10=61
G. E. Morrell	48-20=68
Sir Francis Pigott	63-4=67
R. M. Ezekiel	51-16=67
Capt. Barnes Lawrence	67-20=67
L. G. H. Beavis	60-4=66
C. E. Bird	56-10=66
R. D. Atkinson	48-18=66
J. C. Gow	55-5=65
A. Jenkins	58-4=64
J. McCubbin	52-12=64
J. McInnes	52-12=64
D. J. McKenzie	59-4=63
J. H. Pidgeon	65-5=62
W. J. C. Coo	48-14=62
W. H. T. Davis	55-4=61
Dr. G. M. Harston	41-20=61
Dr. W. W. Pearse	50-10=60
W. Chatham	40-20=60
A. Tuxford	51-4=57
Dr. W. A. B. Moore	43-14=57
G. H. Wakeman	50-4=56
A. Blowsy	46-10=56
A. Moir	46-10=56
W. J. J. Coo	43-12=55
E. S. Carruthers	42-10=52
A. C. Franklin	30-20=50

The pool for the 18th and 19th August was won by Mr. H. W. Bird 58-12=70.

ANOTHER PIRATICAL ATTAOK.

"NANNING'S" NARROW ESCAPE.

21st inst.
PIRATES FRUSTRATED BY CHINESE TRADERS.

RINGLEADERS LODGED IN WUCHOW GAOL.

22nd inst.
Another daring attempt to commit piracy is reported to have occurred on the steamship *Nanning* while that vessel was on her usual run from Hongkong to Wuchow. Preparations had been made to ensure the success of the party; the pirates adopted their usual measures of procedure, shipping as ordinary passengers at one of the ways-points, with the intention of lying low until the *Nanning* had reached a certain point on her journey, and then overpowering the officers and crew and terrorising the passengers into submission. Only the watchfulness of those passengers who were not associated with the gang of pirates, and the prompt measures taken by the captain of the *Nanning*, frustrated the designs of the robbers and probably another terrible addition to the toll of tragedies on the West River was thereby averted.

Up to the present time no definite news regarding the circumstances of the attempted piracy are obtainable. Rumours, however, are circulating in Hongkong which bear so much verisimilitude to the probable facts, although they cannot be verified or traced to their origin, that there is reason to believe they are essential y correct.

SISTER SHIP OF THE "SAINAM."
The steamship *Nanning* is a sister ship of the *Sainam* which was attacked by pirates about five weeks ago. Dr. Macdonald, the well-known missionary, being aboard, and was instantaneously killed in the fight and belongs to the same owners, The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company, Ltd., the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. She left Canton for Wuchow on Friday with a considerable number of passengers on board. The intermediate ports were visited as usual and passengers of a rather raffish type embarked on the *Nanning*. As the result of the reported piracy which have occurred on the West River during the past few weeks the officers and crew kept a vigilant eye on the passengers and were ready to quell any outbreak of violence at a moment's notice. But, of course, they could not attend to all that was going on in the lower decks.

SUSPICION AROUSED.
A warning was received from an unexpected quarter. Among the passengers were many respectable traders whose suspicions were aroused as to the true character of a number of truculent Chinese who fraternised and seemed to have some project on hand. The traders, quietly made their way to the master of the *Nanning*, Captain C. Butchart, and informed him that they believed a gang of pirates was on board under the guise of ordinary passengers. They communicated to Captain Butchart what they had seen, and what had led to their suspicions, and begged the master to save them and their valuables from the claws of the pirates. Captain Butchart, reassured them, telling them they had nothing to fear and that they could rely upon him, his officers and crew that they would reach their destination unharmed.

WAITING FOR THE OUTBREAK.
Every precaution had been taken to guard against surprise, but now the commander of the *Nanning* knew whence to expect the attack. The officers and crew were armed and only waiting the first move on the part of the pirates. The attack must be nipped in the bud or they would all be overwhelmed. Arousing glances were cast in the direction of the lower deck where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

"Move an inch and you'll be shot dead," he shouted.

THE PIRATES PARALYSED.
The action was more emphatic than the words. "Hands up!" The pirate obeyed like an automaton and stood stock still. The others realised that the game was up and slouched into corners. Again the passengers, the honest and the false, were called upon to sit down where they were. Never did a well-planned piracy end in such a fiasco. The leaders were put in irons, the others making no attempt to help their confederates. It was impossible to say which of the others belonged or did not belong to the pirate band, for by this time all were protesting their innocence, calling attention to their unblemished reputations, the known respect for the *Nanning*, the British flag, the master and officers, and their undying hatred of pirates. They were dismissed and told that the first faintest sign of any disturbance would be visited with drastic punishment.

CUNNING RASCAL OUTWITTED.
When all had quietened down, one of the traders who congratulated himself that he had escaped the tender mercies of pirates, informed Captain Butchart that a man had concealed himself in one of the lavatories whenever it was seen that the attack had been forestalled. He had gone there, stripped himself of rags, and donned a long robe, as if he were one of the better class, who could not be connected with piracy. It was a bold move, but he failed to work. The desperado, for there can be little doubt that he was, hid a glove with the others, if not one of the leaders, prayed and pleaded that he knew nothing about the attempted raid. He was declared to be one of the gang by the peaceable passengers, and was put in irons.

IN CUSTODY.
No further occurrence took place on the journey to Wuchow. Captain Butchart handed over the ringleaders to the custody of the British Consul at Wuchow, and they are now in cells pending instructions from Canton.

It is already stated that the rascals which have been gleaned from various sources in Hongkong to-day. Details will be obtained later, of course, but there is reason to believe that the story as outlined is essentially the correct one. There seems to be no doubt that a dastardly piracy would have been committed had it not been for the perspicuity of the honest Chinese traders who marked the demeanour of the gang. By informing the captain they were cast in the direction of the lower deck where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

"Move an inch and you'll be shot dead," he shouted.

THE PIRATES PARALYSED.
The action was more emphatic than the words. "Hands up!" The pirate obeyed like an automaton and stood stock still. The others realised that the game was up and slouched into corners. Again the passengers, the honest and the false, were called upon to sit down where they were. Never did a well-planned piracy end in such a fiasco. The leaders were put in irons, the others making no attempt to help their confederates. It was impossible to say which of the others belonged or did not belong to the pirate band, for by this time all were protesting their innocence, calling attention to their unblemished reputations, the known respect for the *Nanning*, the British flag, the master and officers, and their undying hatred of pirates. They were dismissed and told that the first faintest sign of any disturbance would be visited with drastic punishment.

CUNNING RASCAL OUTWITTED.
When all had quietened down, one of the traders who congratulated himself that he had escaped the tender mercies of pirates, informed Captain Butchart that a man had concealed himself in one of the lavatories whenever it was seen that the attack had been forestalled. He had gone there, stripped himself of rags, and donned a long robe, as if he were one of the better class, who could not be connected with piracy. It was a bold move, but he failed to work. The desperado, for there can be little doubt that he was, hid a glove with the others, if not one of the leaders, prayed and pleaded that he knew nothing about the attempted raid. He was declared to be one of the gang by the peaceable passengers, and was put in irons.

IN CUSTODY.
No further occurrence took place on the journey to Wuchow. Captain Butchart handed over the ringleaders to the custody of the British Consul at Wuchow, and they are now in cells pending instructions from Canton.

It is already stated that the rascals which have been gleaned from various sources in Hongkong to-day. Details will be obtained later, of course, but there is reason to believe that the story as outlined is essentially the correct one. There seems to be no doubt that a dastardly piracy would have been committed had it not been for the perspicuity of the honest Chinese traders who marked the demeanour of the gang. By informing the captain they were cast in the direction of the lower deck where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

"Move an inch and you'll be shot dead," he shouted.

THE PIRATES PARALYSED.
The action was more emphatic than the words. "Hands up!" The pirate obeyed like an automaton and stood stock still. The others realised that the game was up and slouched into corners. Again the passengers, the honest and the false, were called upon to sit down where they were. Never did a well-planned piracy end in such a fiasco. The leaders were put in irons, the others making no attempt to help their confederates. It was impossible to say which of the others belonged or did not belong to the pirate band, for by this time all were protesting their innocence, calling attention to their unblemished reputations, the known respect for the *Nanning*, the British flag, the master and officers, and their undying hatred of pirates. They were dismissed and told that the first faintest sign of any disturbance would be visited with drastic punishment.

CUNNING RASCAL OUTWITTED.
When all had quietened down, one of the traders who congratulated himself that he had escaped the tender mercies of pirates, informed Captain Butchart that a man had concealed himself in one of the lavatories whenever it was seen that the attack had been forestalled. He had gone there, stripped himself of rags, and donned a long robe, as if he were one of the better class, who could not be connected with piracy. It was a bold move, but he failed to work. The desperado, for there can be little doubt that he was, hid a glove with the others, if not one of the leaders, prayed and pleaded that he knew nothing about the attempted raid. He was declared to be one of the gang by the peaceable passengers, and was put in irons.

IN CUSTODY.
No further occurrence took place on the journey to Wuchow. Captain Butchart handed over the ringleaders to the custody of the British Consul at Wuchow, and they are now in cells pending instructions from Canton.

It is already stated that the rascals which have been gleaned from various sources in Hongkong to-day. Details will be obtained later, of course, but there is reason to believe that the story as outlined is essentially the correct one. There seems to be no doubt that a dastardly piracy would have been committed had it not been for the perspicuity of the honest Chinese traders who marked the demeanour of the gang. By informing the captain they were cast in the direction of the lower deck where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

"Move an inch and you'll be shot dead," he shouted.

THE PIRATES PARALYSED.
The action was more emphatic than the words. "Hands up!" The pirate obeyed like an automaton and stood stock still. The others realised that the game was up and slouched into corners. Again the passengers, the honest and the false, were called upon to sit down where they were. Never did a well-planned piracy end in such a fiasco. The leaders were put in irons, the others making no attempt to help their confederates. It was impossible to say which of the others belonged or did not belong to the pirate band, for by this time all were protesting their innocence, calling attention to their unblemished reputations, the known respect for the *Nanning*, the British flag, the master and officers, and their undying hatred of pirates. They were dismissed and told that the first faintest sign of any disturbance would be visited with drastic punishment.

CUNNING RASCAL OUTWITTED.
When all had quietened down, one of the traders who congratulated himself that he had escaped the tender mercies of pirates, informed Captain Butchart that a man had concealed himself in one of the lavatories whenever it was seen that the attack had been forestalled. He had gone there, stripped himself of rags, and donned a long robe, as if he were one of the better class, who could not be connected with piracy. It was a bold move, but he failed to work. The desperado, for there can be little doubt that he was, hid a glove with the others, if not one of the leaders, prayed and pleaded that he knew nothing about the attempted raid. He was declared to be one of the gang by the peaceable passengers, and was put in irons.

IN CUSTODY.
No further occurrence took place on the journey to Wuchow. Captain Butchart handed over the ringleaders to the custody of the British Consul at Wuchow, and they are now in cells pending instructions from Canton.

It is already stated that the rascals which have been gleaned from various sources in Hongkong to-day. Details will be obtained later, of course, but there is reason to believe that the story as outlined is essentially the correct one. There seems to be no doubt that a dastardly piracy would have been committed had it not been for the perspicuity of the honest Chinese traders who marked the demeanour of the gang. By informing the captain they were cast in the direction of the lower deck where it was seen the rascally gang was edging together as if preparing for the rush. At the first sign of restlessness the captain and crew made ready for action.

All at once one of the Chinese suspects threw off his restraint, but before he could give the signal to the rest of the gang Captain Butchart had him covered.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

SANITARY INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

The case was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Police Court, this afternoon, in which Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, was charged with accepting bribes.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Chief Detective Inspector Hanson watched the case for the police. The defendant was represented by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Several sanitary inspectors were in attendance at the Court.

Mr. Bowley, before the case was opened, said he wished to alter the charges as previously reported, and substitute the following:—

1. That Francis Ward then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, unlawfully accepted from one Chan Tsun a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$30, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to a latrine at No. 2 Gough Street, on the 7th day of December, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony.

2. That Francis Ward then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, unlawfully did accept from one Chan Tsun a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$10 with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to a latrine at No. 29 First Street, on the 10th day of August, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony.

3. That Francis Ward then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, unlawfully did accept from one Chan Tsun a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$15, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to a latrine at No. 29 First Street, on the 10th day of August, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony.

4. That Francis Ward then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, unlawfully did accept from one Chan Tsun a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$20, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to a latrine at No. 29 First Street, on the 10th day of August, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony.

5. That Francis Ward then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, unlawfully did accept from one Chan Tsun a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$20, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to a latrine at No. 29 First Street, on the 10th day of August, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony.

6. That Francis Ward on divers dates in the month of June, 1906, at Victoria in this Colony unlawfully and in order to obstruct the due course of justice, endeavored to dissuade the said Chan Tsun from appearing and giving evidence before the Commissioners appointed under the Commissioners' Powers Ordinance, 1826, to inquire into the working of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

In giving the particulars of the case, Mr. Bowley said that accused was a Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Governor, at the request of the Sanitary Board. On 1st March, Mr. Bowley continued, the accused was attached to No. 5 Health District, as District Inspector until the end of June last year, when he was transferred to No. 4 District for one month. At the beginning of August last year he was transferred to No. 9 and continued as district inspector in that district until May this year, and then he went to No. 10 district. As district inspector in charge of inspecting public latrines it was his duty to see the by-laws relating to latrines were properly complied with. His duty also was to visit each latrine in his district every morning to see if they were in proper condition.

At this stage, Mr. Bowley gave the particulars, which will be found in the charges.

Chan Tsun, whose name appears in the charges, is the son of one Chan Pui, who is the owner and lessee of a number of latrines in Hongkong. Chan Tsun is the manager of the latrines and looks after the business for his father, and in the case of his occupation comes in contact with sanitary inspectors. He visited the district latrines every morning to see the condition of the latrines, and to see that the place is properly cleaned. In this way both met, and an order given to Chan Tsun by the sanitary inspector must be carried out. There was also a latrine owned by Chan Pui, and managed by his son, in Gough Street. Chan Tsun made defendant's acquaintance at the Gough Street latrine, and on 7th December, 1904, he made a payment of \$30 to accused at his house in Po Hing Fong.

At Christmas time last year Chan Tsun asked defendant what he wanted in the shape of presents. Accused replied that he did not want wine, but money. On December 24th Chan Tsun went to defendant's house and handed him \$10. On the 28th June this year the Sanitary Commission subpoenaed Chan Pui and asked him to bring his books to be examined by the Commission. Five days later Chan Pui received a message from the prisoner and a meeting between them took place in the district office at Pokfulam.

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Defendant said that he had been subpoenaed, and that he was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

speaking of the management of the latrines he said he became acquainted with defendant in 1904; he having met him in the Gough Street latrine. Witness knew that defendant at that time was in charge of No. 5 district. Witness had paid defendant money, and it was mentioned in his books. On the 11th month, two years ago (13th December, 1904) witness gave defendant some money.

At this stage witness was given his books and asked to read out the entries. He said on 13th December, 1904, he paid accused \$30 at his house in Po Hing Fong, No. 27, first floor, about 11 o'clock in the morning. The money was paid in three \$10 notes which were put in a Chinese envelope. When witness entered defendant's house the latter was sitting at a desk and witness left the envelope—which was not sealed on his desk. Defendant immediately placed the envelope in a drawer.

He was not others present in the room where the money was handed over. When witness left the envelope on defendant's desk, he said: "Here's a present for Christmas Day."

Defendant replied: "Thank you." According to witness defendant said something else, but he did not understand him, so he said in Chinese: "Are you going to have a drink?"

Witness declined the offer. He then remained a moment longer and left.

"Why did you give defendant this money?" asked Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Grist objected to the question, but his Worship upheld Mr. Bowley.

Witness, in reply to the question, said it had been his custom to give money to sanitary inspectors as he was afraid if it was not done they would give him trouble.

"Why did you give defendant this money?" asked Mr. Bowley.

"He would say that the work was not properly done; the time-washing was good, and the cleaning and tarring not properly carried out."

Continuing, witness said the next payment to accused was made on 9th April, 1905. On that occasion \$10 was handed over at defendant's house.

"Why did you go to his house on that day?" asked Mr. Bowley.

"Because," replied witness, "on the previous day the accused visited the Gough Street latrine and said something to my fooki. My fooki told me what defendant said and in consequence of that I went to defendant's house."

Continuing, witness went on to say that when he visited defendant at his house, on this occasion, he found accused's interpreter present. In the house this conversation followed:—

Witness: "What did you call me for?"

Defendant (through interpreter): "Lend me \$10 to-day will you?"

The next day the \$10 was handed to defendant, when no one was present. Some time later defendant changed districts—getting to No. 9 district on 12th July last. When he was in that district more money was handed over to him. The entry in his books for this particular payment read: "Present to the inspector of No. 9 district, \$10." This payment did not take place in defendant's house, but at No. 54, Elgin Street, first floor. In the house where the payment was made were witness, accused, a Chinese friend of accused, and a man said to be a cook.

"Why did you pay him this money?" queried Mr. Bowley.

"He wanted it as a loan," replied witness; "defendant called at the latrine and said he wanted to see me."

"What was defendant to do with you when he was at No. 9 district?" asked Mr. Bowley.

"I have a latrine in First Street and that is what he wanted to see me about. On 23rd in No. 9 district," answered witness.

Defendant's payment of \$5 was made accused. This payment was also made at defendant's house, which was then at the corner of Third Street and Pokfulam Road.

"Why did you pay this?" queried Mr. Bowley.

"He lent his cook to call me to his house. I went at about 10 o'clock and saw accused with a Chinese friend, who spoke English. Continuing, witness said defendant asked him, through the interpreter, for the loan of \$5. Witness at first did not want to make the loan, but as accused said that the money would be returned when he got his pty, he went home and returned with \$5. When witness returned to accused's house with the money he sat near a table. Defendant went into the verandah and called him out, and the money was handed over.

"Where these loans paid back?" asked the Crown Solicitor.

"No," replied witness, shaking his head.

"No payment did you make to defendant at Christmas last year?" asked Mr. Bowley.

"On the 24th December, 1905, I gave him \$20."

"Before you paid that money, did you see defendant?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't you give him wines and cigars for Christmas?" asked Mr. Bowley.

"Defendant said he was messing with other people and so did not want wines and cigars. He told me if I had any presents to make I was to give him money only."

"Where did you hand over this money?"

"At No. 2, Chater Street, first floor."

Witness read the entry of that payment. It ran: "Pay to No. 9 district Inspector \$10, and to other inspectors \$30." Last year, went on witness, defendant gave him plenty of trouble. He would time-wash the latrine—the one at No. 29 First Street—and it would never be to defendant's satisfaction. It had to be done twice, before it could be passed.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

"LEAVE THE COLONY AND SAVE ME TROUBLE."

The hearing of the case in which Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, was charged with accepting bribes from one Chan Tsun, on divers dates, and attempting to obstruct the course of justice, by dissuading Chan Tsun to appear before the Royal Commission to be examined, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Police Court this afternoon.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, prosecuted, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended, and Chief Detective Inspector Hanson watched the case for the police.

Continuing his evidence from the previous day's examination, Chan Tsun declared that on the 1st or 2nd July (he could not be sure) he was served with a subpoena to attend the Commission to give evidence. Between the date when his books were seized and the date when he was handed the subpoena witness said the prisoner, in the District Sanitary Office, at Pokfulam. At that interview there were two Chinese clerks or interpreters present. Prisoner said: "Your books have been seized by the Government; the money you paid to me must have been entered in those books. This matter has passed through your hands only. Now, if you return to your country there will be no trouble. Now, do you promise me to do that?"

"If I leave Hongkong I will look after your latrines."

Witness replied: "I don't know whether the entries are in the books or not. There is plenty of time for me to run away when the Government question me."

Chan Tsun was cross-examined by Mr. Grist. He said that on 24th December, 1905, he paid accused the sum of \$20 at the second house in Chater Street, first floor. When the money

was handed over no one was present—the cook being in the kitchen and the defendant lying in bed. At 10 o'clock, just before witness left the premises, the defendant called the cook. The only conversation on witness had with the cook in the house was when accused told the cook to tell witness that the (defendant) was only remaining in that house for two days, as he was about to remove to No. 1, Chater Street, second floor. Witness did not know the name of the cook, but he thought that he could recognize him again. On 28th June witness went to the branch office at Pokfulam, at 9 a.m., and saw defendant and two Chinese interpreters. He remained there for about ten minutes.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said that as he was leaving the branch office he saw the senior inspector of Nos. 9 and 10 districts. His name was Connolly. The senior inspector spoke to him.

Mr. Bowen-Rowlands, secretary to the Commission appointed by the Governor to inquire into the working of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, spoke to the sub-branch issued by him and served on Chan Tsun and Chan Pui ordering them to appear before the Commission for examination.

At this point Mr. Bowley said that as he had no other witnesses to call to-day he would ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Grist objected to an adjournment, whereupon Mr. Bowley said that when the examination of Chan Tsun was over he thought that some time would have been spent in cross-examination. Now he learnt that cross-examination was reserved, and as his last witness—Chan Pui—was out of the Colony, he could not proceed with the case, and repeated his request for an adjournment.

The case was then adjourned until next Monday afternoon, at 2.15 o'clock.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

INSPECTOR GIDLEY CHARGED.

The investigation being made by the Commission now sitting to inquire into the working of the Sanitary Department has resulted in the arrest of another sanitary inspector, Herbert John William Gidley. Inspector Gidley was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz on two charges of bribery: first, that he accepted from Chak Hok King the sum of \$50 as a bribe with a view to influence the inspection of the ground surfaces of several houses in Queen's Road West and Bonham Strand, on 10th November last; and second, that he accepted another bribe of \$50 in relation to the inspection of the ground surfaces of houses in Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand, on 29th December last.

The accused, who, up to the time of his arrest, was employed in the disinfecting station, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted. A remand was granted until Wednesday afternoon next. Bail \$500.

THE WHISTLE NOISANCE AGAIN.

On Friday last we published in these columns certain proceedings in the Marine Court, wherein, *inter alia*, three masters of steam launches were fined for unlawfully and unnecessarily blowing their whistles in the harbour. The men had no plausible defence, hence their punishment, the Marine Magistrate remarking at the time that this form of nuisance must cease; otherwise offenders in this direction would be severely dealt with. To effect the abatement of this nuisance a special patrol was appointed to watch the movements of launches, and immediately report in all cases where the whistles were used unlawfully and unnecessarily in the harbour.

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

RIOT AT YAUMATI.

SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN BATTLE.

SEVERAL CHINESE RESIDENTS INJURED.

23rd inst.

A disturbance took place last evening at Yaumati which may yet have serious and far-reaching effects, as a number of men and women were seriously injured in the affray, and property for some time past.

It appears that for some time past it has been the custom, as it is alleged, among the Indians of the regiments stationed at Kowloon to "hold up" Chinese after dark and rob them of all they have. The Chinese have been intimidated, and being put in fear of their lives have not dared to invoke the aid of the law against these highwaymen.

On Tuesday night some half dozen Indians, meeting two Chinamen in a lonely part of a road at Yaumati, resumed their practices, and holding up the men, removed \$5.40 from the pocket of one, and 65 cents from that of the other, and then allowed the victims to go. The latter, as it would appear, reported the matter, not to the police, but to their clansmen, and plans were concerted for "getting even" with their turbulent molesters.

As a consequence of these arrangements, when a party of the Indians appeared on the streets in the vicinity of the Yaumati market, they were received with volleys of stones, bricks, sticks and other handy missiles, which caused them to beat a hasty retreat to their barracks—not that they considered discretion the better part of valour; that is not in their nature—but to enlist reinforcements. They mustered a company of some 20 or 25 (the actual number could not be ascertained) and after arming themselves with heavy sticks, they sallied forth to do battle with their assailants. Reaching the spot where they had been stoned, and their actions, which closely resembled "running amok," for brandishing their sticks, they rushed upon the Chinese—men and women alike—and rained blows on every unprotected head, while the unfortunate Chinese were going down like ninespins. In the melee a woman was so badly knocked over the head that she was rendered unconscious, and had to be removed to hospital for treatment, while others, though very badly beaten over the head and arms, refused to go to the hospital, preferring to go home at once. The mob of Indians appeared to be perfectly infuriated, and hit out at all and sundry of either sex, and the *fracas* was assuming serious proportions when a *lukung* reported the matter to Inspector Macdonald, at the Yaumati Police Station, and the latter then immediately telephoned to the adjutant of the 9th Baluchis, to which regiment it was ascertained the marauders belonged.

At the same time, a furious mob of Chinese, seeing their clansmen being mercilessly beaten about, and being themselves unarmed, seized stones and bricks, and in this manner kept their assailants at bay until the arrival of the adjutant, who immediately ordered his men to return to barracks. During the progress of the riot and disturbance, Chinese constable No. 237, who was in plain clothes, and who, passing at the time, endeavoured to discover the cause of all the trouble and to act as a peacemaker, was badly battered over the head and arms, and was obliged to be carried to hospital. The thick turbans worn by the Indians no doubt saved their heads from the sticks and stones freely flung at them by their victims, at it was understood that they sustained no serious hurt. From a Chinese resident of the district we learn that the Chinese, both men and women, are constantly being held up at night by Indians, and robbed, though he was unable to say whether the Indians were from one or other of the regiments stationed there, so that the streets held a terror for a small gang of three or four, and spreading themselves over the district, made it almost impossible for the police to interfere, for so long as a policeman was in sight, they walked quietly along like peaceful, law-abiding citizens, until he turned a corner, when the nearest Chinaman was immediately set upon and robbed, even though he were only a poor coolie not likely to possess more than 20 or 30 cents, while the same thing was taking place in several other streets at the same time. We are also informed that the only way to get the streets clear of these depredations is to force them to hand over whatever takes their fancy, free of cost, while in presence of such men the poor victims are afraid to raise any outcry, or make any official report. It is to be earnestly hoped that these marauders will be severely punished, that others may take warning therefrom.

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

At this stage, Mr. Bowley said that Chan Tsun was there to try to get his son, Chan Tsun, to quit the Colony at once, until "all this trouble had blown over."

Printed and Published by JOSE PEE
IRAGA, for The Hongkong Telegraph Co
pany, Limited, at the Printing Office of
Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the C
of Victoria, Hongkong.